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ty has permitted me to ex-Dickerman, I consider the fit all classes of readers, but dren. I can cheerfully re-me for family and Salbath

Nathan W. Dickerman" Nathan W. Dickerman' ching and useful narrative; at every child in the nation teens. Whose heart will pondering such a story of e-times in one; and attain-maturity of years or the

ry to souls! There is ONE.

TRUTH illustrated and delune—a truth of which alk
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ng the exclamation of Nathan we ought to praise the Lord for SAMUEL H. Cox.

EM IN TEACHING. ER, 47 Washington street, he following valuable works

nitiating Catechism, with an in-the Lesson System of teaching ling the key. Revised and greatly in, from the thirtoenth Edinburgh

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me of Questions in the Historical ment, by Rev. Albert Barnes. Sabbath School Teaching and ion in which the present defects knowledge to the young are in-em of teaching the scriptures fully knowledge to have scriptures an of teaching the scripture. Aug. 24.

INSICIANS. al and Surgical Journal, BOSTON Medical and Surgical the Physician and Surgeon, in a short intervals, facts and observa-

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No. 36. -- Vot. XVI.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1831.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. THE TRINITY.

Mr. EDITOR,-I have now before me a sermon on the Trinity, preached at Camden Chapel, Camberwell, May 29th, 1831, by the Rev. H. Melville, A. M. which appears to me to contain some very stri M. when appears to me to contain some very striking and important views of this doctrine, exhibited in a manner at once bold and sincere. I propose making a few extracts, in the hope that you will consider them of sufficient importance to merit a place in your columns.—After some general remarks M. M. M. Sacarda.

marks, Mr. M. proceeds:—
"It always strikes me as one of the most surpri-"It always strikes me as one of the most surprising proofs of the perverseness and imbecility of human reason, that men are ever disposed to reject as untrue what they cannot comprehend; though the fact of their being able to comprehend it would go far towards proving the total absence of the truth of the doctrine.—The man who bows most devoutly before the shrine of natural theology most devoluty refore the sittine of hactra devolute prepared to admit that the properties of Deity are too wast to be accurately scanned; and, I ask, wherefore it comes to pass that when the volume of inspiration is taken into hand, and mea find representations of the Godhead which they have no sense to comprehend, they should, on this very account, be disposed to reject the authority of the volume, or set themselves to explain awa; all history by sacrificing all faith. Of this I am well persuaded, that had the Bible revealed nothing concerning Deity but what might be mastered by the cerning Deity but what might be mastered by the powers of the intellect, then men would have made the same use of the plainness which they now make of the difficulty. They would have argued that the book which brought the Creator to the level of the creature could not be what it professed to be, a revelation from God. What then is it but a good of the negrography and imbendity of the preparations. be, a revelation from God. What then is it but a proof of the perverseness and imbecility of the mind of man, that he is repugnant to doctrines be-cause they are beyond his reason; though he would have been equally repugnant to them had they been comparatively clear? He will not receive the truth, that three persons meet in the unity of the Godhead, because he cannot discern how such a complex existence can take place; whereas he will be ready to confess, that God cannot give this knowledge without bringing himself to a level with man. If it is attempted in the remotest degree so to unravel the doctrine of the Trinity as to make 'it plain or palatable' to the reason of man, you are aiming to remove the mystery. I confess I glory in the mystery; and while I live, and see

only through a glass darkly the things of the world of spirits, I desire not to find, in the Scriptural representations of the Deity, nothing which overwhelms by its sublimity, or which dazzles by its splendor. I am content to be in the infancy of my being, and look forward, with confidence and de-light, to a period when this infancy shall have waxed into manhood. I feel that, while the Bible tells me much concerning God, before which reason is constrained to do homage, still I am persuaded that the Bible tells me nothing, the admission of which is made to do violence to rea-son. There are heights in it which reason shall never be able to scale, while we tabernacle in the flesh; as these are mountains, the summits of which the foot of man hath never trod; and if the eagle, in his magnificent flight, sweep and bring down strange leaves from their cloud-capt summits, must I disbelieve the existence of the

trees from which they were plucked, just because

these were heights to which travellers had never attained? When once we have allowed the divine rigin of Scripture we are bound to receive whatever the Scripture contains; although we are no required, as the enemies of all religion falsely as-sert, to give up our reason, and to believe that which reason pronounces to be impossible. Of this I have daily become more convinced, that the mysteries of Scripture are to us incomprehensible only from their majesty, and not from their perplexity. There are none that require the sacrifice of reason, though there are many that require the submission of reason. And I nothing doubt that when a brighter sphere of existence shall be vouchsafed to us, we shall look with amazement, as well as delight, on the simplicity of all that your explicit properties. of all that now appears to be most intricate; and that we shall feel our wonder excited by nothing

so much as the easy and unincumbered solution that shall be given to parts in the Bible which now seem hopelessly involved in obscurity. There parable to that of the ur standing, and no temperance so excellent as that of the soul, when she puts restraints on a curio of the soil, when she puts restraints on a curiosity which would pry into the secrets of the Almighty. The doctrine of the Trinity is a great and an unfathomable mystery; and I heartly adopt the language of an old writer, who had intellect enough to grasp all that belongs to man to understand.— The Christian has nothing to do but to believe in these matters; and since I cannot scientifically comprehend, this doctrine.

with devotional silence, and in the spirit of ado-

not scientifically comprehend this doctrine, I

should worship it with the religion of wonder, and, casting my wisdom behind me, reverence it

In speaking of the great importance of the doctrine of the Trinity, Mr. M. says:—

"I look on this doctrine, not so much as a part of the Christian faith, as the very sum and substance of that faith; so that if you could prevail with me to allow this doctrine to be swept out of my creed, I would gladly consent to your taking away every thing else; you have left me a Christut nerves, without muscles, without life,—and I can find better religious systems to play with than the carcass before which you

ould have me do reverence." Take away the doctrine of the Trinity from the creed of Christianity, and there is no resting place for guilty sinners. It is so closely interwoven with every part of the scheme of redemption, that thereof throws this scheme into a confused and disunited system. What, for example, becomes of the atonement, if the doctrine of the Trinity be overturned? never shall the tongue be weary of speaking-never shall the ear be of hearing—of the wonder and magnificence of the atonement. When I speak of the atonement, I speak of an achievement commensurate with the wide-spread effects of human apostacy on this world, and on the successive myriads who possess its provinces. ** * * An atonement such as the Scriptures exhibit is an imposable thing, unless the person who undertakes it is a pre-existent person, and capable of associating, the efficient son, and capable of associating the fallen nature with his own, and so to act as the head or root of the species. The person must be pre-existent, and the person must be divine. The reconciliation re-quires that there should be merit in the things done and endured. But no being who comes short of Deity can ever merit from Deity.

An angel can never merit, and an archanever merit. The capacities with which the crea-

ture is endued have been wholly derived from the Creator; and back they must be rendered in a life of uniform obedience. If a creature has done every thing that it is possible for a creature to do, still it can have done nothing more than was demanded by the requisitions of Deity. And there can be no superfluity of desert which can be put to the account of other creatures; all it can do is but just enough for itself: and where then is the superflux on which others may draw? If this, then, be so, the scheme of Arms just as the scheme of Socious, is inadequate to our necessities; and, unless the doctrine of the Trinity be conceded in the length and in the breadth of it, so that we may ascribe to Jesus Christ the fulness of Deity, and maintain that the Being who moved amongst men suffering and sorrowing, but never sinning, was, at the same time, the high and mighty God, Silicar buth starting and improvements there is an filling both eternity and immensity-there is an end altogether of any such atonement as we have spoken of,—the world is not reconciled,—there has been no revocation of that curse which went out on its provinces at the fall; and I, the child of sinfulness, must still be under the treason-banner which the first Adam unfurled,—and, in my own strength, I must break loose from the rebel ranks into which I was born. Oh! to tell me of heaven, and to throw doubt on the divinity of the Saviour, is carrying me to an eminence, and suffering me to gaze on the lovely prospects beneath until I am ravished with admiration; and then hurling me headlong, with a wild laugh at my credulity, from the towering altitude, and telling me, with the scorn of a fiend, that you fair and golden country is secon of a nend, that you fair and golden country is for beings better and greater than myself. Thus to impugn the doctrine of the Trinity is to deny the atonement. If the doctrine of the Trinity be a false doctrine, the Mediator is nothing more than man; and if he were nothing more than man, then the whole gospel is as worthless as a pillar of

"I would to God that this doctrine were more "I would to God that this doctrine were more faithfully set forth! I wish you to perceive how intimately it interweaves itself with every part of the Christian system. Call it not a banner doctrine, a speculative doctrine. I tell you it is the armory of the Christian, and the very mainspring of piety. Can a man be a stranger to the power of the Holy Spirit and not be a stranger to the of piety. Can a man be astranger to the power of the Holy Spirit, and not be a stranger to the power of prayer? What is prayer? Volumes have been written on it, but the best and truest description is founded on the doctrine of the Trinity. I should call prayer a longing desire excited by the third person, cleansed and presented by the second, and smiled on by the first. It is the breath of the soul; and God the Holy Ghest infuses it into the soul; but then it passes through the corrupt chan-nel of humanity,—and, pure and celestial as is its origin, it becomes so tainted in its progress that it could never rise in incense if it sw it could never rise in incense if it swept not over the spicy beds of the merits of God the Son. Per-fumed, therefore, by those merits, whose fra-grance never loses its freshness, prayer ascends to God the Father, and then is received as a sweet-smelling savor and quickly returns, like the exhalations which the sun draws up, in the dew and in the shower, which cause the earth to bud forth and to bloom luxuriansly."

The above extracts will, if they do nothing

more, give the reader information of the infinite importance attached to the doctrine of the Trinity by at least one minister of the Gospel in Great

DO YOU PRAY IN SECRET!

Attention to secret prayer is one of the strongest idences of spiritual life. Other duties may be evidences of spiritual life. Other duties may be performed to be seen of men, but closet devotion can be induced by no such motive. It is a private transaction between God and the soul, to which the church and the world are strangers. It may be neglected without incurring censure from any being but one, and probably is neglected by all who are more anxious to maintain a standing be-fore man than God.—Reader, is this your charac-ter? Do you join in social prayer, and yet habitu-ally neglect your closet? Is not this hyporrisy with a witness? What would you think of your neighbor who would converse with you in the most familiar manner in public, but would never speak to you in private? What does God-what do angels-think of your pretended friendship displayed

months without praying in secret.

If you would measure with a high standard of personal picty, pray in secret. Without frequent meditation and self-examination your imperfections will remain unperceived. This cannot be done in a promiscuous crowd. It requires retirement from the world. While connected with the multitude you may suppose yourself to be in possession excellencies which you only feel by sympathy. retiring and exposing your naked breast before God, and entering into the secret recesses of your heart, you may find yourself entirely destitute of them Only by such private reckonings with the heart can its errors be detected.

Without secret prayer we have but little hope that you will derive benefit from public ordinances. Your closet is the place for meditation, withou which, hearing of the word will be vain : neither affect the heart nor amend the life. This requires the truth to be pondered and brought home. Effects of a momentary character may be produced in the congregation, but unless you retreat from the world, and record on your mind what you hear by serious meditation, the impression will pass away like the early dew. If you would grow in grace," attend to secret prayer. Rack-liding often commences at the closet door. First secret prayer is performed in a careless manner then attended to irregularly, then perhaps neglec-

Some complain of a want of time to attend to this duty; but surely this complaint is unfounded Out of twenty four hours you can find time enoug to pray at least morning and evening, in you closet if you are disposed so to do. You may res assured, that when you have not time to attend to duties which are binding, some portion of time to be a second of the contract bear bear bear as a second of the contract bear bear bear as a second of the contract of the con

has been misapplied. as been misapplied.

Perhaps the greatest hindrance to secret prayes spiritual sloth. This is the CANKER WORM the destroys the pious resolutions of Christians, cre ates difficulties, and raises objections to every hat requires the least sacrifice of ease. Reade

do you stand reproved? Then, suffer a word of exhortation. You profess religion—have turned your back upon the de-ceitful honors, riches, pleasures and applause of this world-and have set your face towards heaven: you expect ere long to join an august assembly where your roul will be filled with the most sacred delight—have its nature exalted—its thoughts elevated—and its happiness confirmed forever. This world of glory may burst upon you to-mo row. In prospect of it can you any longer spend your time in lazy inactivity?

The little ants for one poor grain, Labor and tag and strive;

Yet we who have a heaven to obtain, How negligent we live!

Your dying testimony will soon be demanded in favor of the efficacy of religion. Remorse for pre-sent neglect of duty at that solemn period, may render your testimony doubtful.

Rel. and Lit. Intelligencer.

HAPPY KEEPING OF A SABBATH.

Nearly thirty years ago, two students of Yale, from the South, left College on an excursion of pleasure; and while absent, they put up on Satur-day night at a tavern, intending to pursue their journey on the Sabbath. Sabbath merning came, and they were up bright and early for a start. But no preparation had been made on the part of the landlord for their accommodation in this respect. In short, the landlord mildly informed them that he could not permit them to go, for two reasons: 1-4, he was a Deacon of the Church, and therefore bound to prevent, as far as possible, the violation of the Sabbath; and in the 2d place, he was a magistrate, and swort to execute the laws. was a magistrate, and sworn to execute the laws. The young gentlemen very reluctantly submitted, accompanied the family to the church, and, in the evening, a number of the young people of the vil-lage were collected at the Deacon's house, and the time was spent in singing and social converse.

—The next morning the landlord had made early preparations for their special accommodation.

The breakfast was ready by the time they were up, and their horses at the door-and in their bill, no charge was mide for the Sabbath. "Sir," says one of the young gentlemen, "we are more wicked than poor. We thank you for detaining us; and we insist that no deduction shall be made the bill. The day we have spent here has been among the most pleasant in our lives, and been among the most pleasant in our lives, and we shall ever regard you as a benefactor in preventing us from doing what our consciences do not approve." Thus they parted—And one of the gentlemen from whose lips I had this narrative, is now, and has been for a number of years, a Minister of the gospel. Who the other was I do not remember. But in the Deacon's family, they had an example of the decision, the meekness, and beauty of true Chiatian piety, which made an impression upon their minds as lasting as life.

Charleston Obs.

INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN BOARD.

the following :

BOMBAY. The following paragraph from Mr. Stone's Journal riking illustration of the lawless and cruel spirit of bea-

Mr. Wilson informed me that a letter receiv rom Rum Chundru, the baptised brahmin, dated at Tanna, states, that nineteen natives have been condemned to be executed, and sixty others to be banished for life, for the following crime, viz. Report was circulated among the natives of a village near Tanna, that the devil had possessed different individuals, who, under the demoniacal influence, had committed murder, robberies, &c. The people being alarmed for their safety, repaired to their temple to ask counsel of their god. The response of their do to their anxious inquiry was, that four young men must agree to be possessed of the devil at the same time, and so divide Satan's power into four parts, which would so enfectly him as to make four parts, which would so enfeeble him as to enable the men to overcome him, and bring him to terms. Not doubting but that the coursel of their wooden god would prove true, four fine, healthy, strong young men were selected to grapple with the power of Satan. The devil acceded to the terms, and dividing himself into four parts, and entering the men, commenced the combat; but, instead of being vanquished, he conquered, and drove the men mad. This, instead of verifying the counsel, of the god, proved him a liar. The people, full of alarm for their safety, again repaired to their tem-ple to inquire of their idol what could be done to dispossess the devil. The idol replied, there is no other way but by killing the men possessed. Un-der the infatuation of this oracle, two or three hun-dred people associated together to carry the man-ters of their real into effect. They began to hear date of their god into effect. They began to beat those poor deluded beings supposed to be possessed of Satan, and actually killed two of them, and severely injured the other two, before the mob could be quelled by the proper authorities. "The dark es of the earth are filled with the habitations of cruelty."

Free Schools.—The returns, from which the folare dated at the commencement of the present year. The view is incomplete, as no report has been re-

| 9 | ceived from | Panditerip | O. | | |
|---|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| t | Stations. Tillipally, Oodooville, Batticotta, Manepy, | Schools. 24 19 16 | Boys. 899 598 603 291 | Girls. 187 136 49 | Total 1,08 73 65 47 |
| | 121 | | 0.004 | 152 | 5 04 |

75 2,394 553 2,947
The last returns from Panditeripo, made the boys in the free-schools connected with that station 300, and the girls 105—total 405. This would make the whole number in the free-schools 3,352.— The annual expense of the free-schools of the stans included in the table, is three hundred and thirty-seven pounds sterling GREECE.

Progress of Education.—"Le Courrier de la Greee," for Feb. 1 (13.) 1831, contains a brief view of the schools of instruction in liberated Greece, from which the following table is compiled.

| Provinces. | Schools for leaching Incient Greek | Scholare. | Lancasterian School. | Scholars. |
|--|--|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Peloponnesus, The Islands, | 19 15 | 678 1,073 | 36 33 | 2,93 |
| Western Greece, (on the continent,) | } 1 | 40 | 4 | 82 |
| Eastern Greece, (ditto.) | } 1 | 40 | 3 | 46 |
| Totals, | 36 | 1,831 | 76 | 6,63 |

The number of Lancasterian schools in the spring of 1829, was 25; and, in the spring of 1830, it was 62, containing 5,418 scholars. These are it was 62, containing 5,418 scholars. These are all established under the auspices of the government, and supported more or less at the public expense.—There are a few private schools of both kinds; and in the Peloponnesus, there are nearly 2,000 children taught to read on the old method, so called in distinction from the Lancasterian, or new method. In the old schools, the books are in the ancient Greek, which being nearly unintelligihle to the youths, they learn to read, and that The habit, thus created, of reading

Lancasterian schools, bringing in, as they do, new books in the vernacular tongue, and a new method books in the vernacular tongue, and a new method of instruction, are a happy innovation and improvement in every point of view; and, should they prevail through the eastern world, will do much towards reviving the sleeping intellect.

At Ægina a central school has been established, containing 117 pupils, who are all instructed in the ancient Greek and the French languages, and in history and mathematics. Converted with this is a

history and mathematics. Connected with this is a preparatory school, with 227 scholars. The orphan asylum, at Ægina, with which very many, if not almost all, of the children of these two schools are connected, contained, at the commencement of the present year, 407 boys, gathered from all parts

and of Poros, an ecclesiastical seminary was founded last autumn, with two professors, and fifteen scholars. The ancient Greek, history, logic, rhetoric, and theology, are taught, with the canons of the church, the fathers, and the method of interpreting the scriptures.

At Nauplion there is a military school, contain-

ing sixty pupils.

Near the ancient ruins of Tiryns, on the plain of Argos, is a model-farm, on which are fifteen pu-pils, supported by government. Six are learning the art of printing in the printing-offices of governmentat Nauplion and Ægina. Sixty-five are training in the national marine; and twenty-four in various professions and trades at Nauplion, Hydra,

Figure 1. Figure 2. Figure 2. Figure 2. Figure 2. Figure 3. Figure

"I am very glad of the arrival of the spellingbooks. I have had an application, some months since, from Constantinople, for 3,000 of them, and from Mr. King, for 1,000. So you see this supply will soon be gone. We have printing, the lives of Joseph, Abraham, Moses, Samuel, Esther, and Daniel; and I am now busily employed in preparing a book to be entitled, a selection of the most important events and narratives recorded in the Old Testament, for the use of schools in Greece. All these books, I am quite confident, will be popular; and if so, they can hardly fail to be useful. We have Peter Parley's Geography translated; but I have not put it to press, because we want the cuts for it. There could searcely be a better book on this subject for Greece, if we had all the cuts for the costumes of Greece, if we had all the cuts for the costumes of the different nations. I perceive that this little book has passed through seven editions in one year in the United States of America, and it well deserves its good reputation. Will not the Board, or some friend, procure for us all these cuts? If Mr. Peter Parley, (I know not who he is,) would make a donation of them, I should feel peculiarly happy in introducing him to more than 20,000 youths in the Greek nation, who would not fail to youths in the Greek nation, who would not fail to cherish for him more than ordinary reverence and

gratitude."

The author of this geography has generously offered to make a donation of the cuts and plates for the use of the press at Malta, and they will shortly be transmitted to Mr. Temple.

CREEK INDIANS.

Statements relative to their Number and Condition.—A portion of the Creeks removed from their country, lying between the States of Georgia and Alabama, about the beginning of the year 1827. These have been followed by other parties since, till the number of emigrants now amounts to between 2,500 and 8,000. Mr. Vaill remarks under date of language 10th.

date of January 10th"They are settled quite compactly, extending twelve or fifteen miles up the Arkansas and Verdi-gris rivers. The country intervening is one continued village, as thickly settled as some of the smaller parishes in New England, having some neighborhoods more dense than others. The people are strictly agricultural, and in many parts just as near to each other as their farms will admit. In almost any part of the settlement fifty children may be collected within a circle whose circumference is two miles from a given centre. The country assigned to the Creeks is not yet marked off definitely; but the settlement which has been beginn it is hoved will be personated to the contract of the con in, it is hoped will be permanent, and growing

The mass of the people are desirous of a school. This is evident from their repeated applications to us to take their children to the school at Union. Had we taken all that have been offered, we sh have had a very large school at this time. Probably no children in any nation ever learned more rapidly than the Creek boys and girls under our

All the people seem desirous to have a preacher sent among them—the good people that they may be edified and comforted, and the wicked that the poor illiterate blacks may be stopped in their exhortations, and that some one may preach among them, who has, as they express it, a heap of sense."

Formation and Increase of a Creek Church .- On the 12th of last September, a church was organized, consisting of thirty members, Indians and blacks, twenty-five of whom were baptised.
others had been members of some church ously, principally of the Bantist and Methodist churches, while missions from those denomina-tions were in operation among them before their

At the meeting of the missionaries of the Board west of the Mississippi, last October, they determined to visit all Osage and Creek villages, aiming to preach the gospel to the whole people, if they could get access to them. Under date of April 26, Mr. Vaill gives the following account of their visit

According to our resolution, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Washburn came to this place, and on Friday, the first day of April, we commenced our march for

We found John Davis, who had been danger. ously ill, still feeble, and unable to aid our la-bors. But his heart appeared to be filled with love and peace. It was pleasant to meet with this brother in Christ, though in affliction—this converted Creek, so devoted, so humble, so steadfast. He belongs to the Baptist church, and is now sup-ported as a catechist and exhorter by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. He commenced this ported as a catechist and exhorter by the Baptist
Board of Foreign Missions. He commenced this
service about two months ago, and should his life
and health be spared, he promises to be very usegiven their hearts to God. and health be spared, he promises to be very useful to his people. Oh! what a monument of grace have we in this youth.

have we in this youth.

On Saturday the people began to collect at their old meeting ground, which they had enlarged by cutting down additional sapplings for seats. We cutting down additional sapplings for seats. We continued religious exercises till ten o'clock in the evening, and closed by inviting those who were

without thought, is lamentably prevalent among the people of the east, and must be broken up before books will exert their proper influence. The ral prayers we advised them not to continue their praying and singing through the night, as they had been used to do, but to get sleep, and be pre-

pared for the services of the coming Sabbath.

The next morning was occupied till the hour of meeting in examining those that came forward as washing the candidates for communion. Mr. Dodge and Mr. Washburn expressed their surprise at the satisfactoriness of the evidence they exhibited. We all said and felt, This is the Lord's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes. The Spirit of the Lord is at work among the Creeks. There has been something like a continued revival among them of more than two years standing. The number baptised and received to the communion was fifbaptised and received to the communion was fit-teen; ten of whom were Greeks and five blacks. While presenting the confession of faith, when we came to this clause, "You believe that Jesus Christ-died on the cross for your sins," &c., tears flowed pleatifully, and sobbing was heard, confirming the expressions which they had just given verbally, that their hope rested in this bleeding friend. The number of this church is now forty-six.—There was quite a number more who had a desire to join, whom we had not time to examine, or who we whom we had not time to examine, or who we

For the Boston Recorder. HOME MISSIONS.

Abstract of Intelligence from "The Home Mis-sionary" for September.

sionary" for September.

ILLINOIS.—In Jacksonville, a meeting-house has recently been completed and dedicated—and is the first Protestant house of worship in the State regularly furnished with pews, &c.; it is generally filled to overflowing. The church has about 100 members, and is increasing. Temperance, Colonization, and Sabbath School Societies, are formed in the County (Morgan,) with happy prospects, and already possess very considerable influence.

Quincy had about 500 souls a year ago—but no Sabbath School, Bible, Tract, or any other Society in operation. Since then, in consequence of the

ty in operation. Since then, in consequence of the coming in of a missionary—Mr. A. Turner, a church of 15 members has been formed—a Sabbath School of 50 or 60 scholars—a Bible Society that has more than supplied the county—a male and female Bible class—a Tract Society, and a Temperance Society of more than 100 members. And more than this, a revival is enjoyed—nine have been added to the church, and at a single

have been added to the church, and at a single meeting 57 persons arose, and expressed a determination to seek salvation now. For all this they acknowledge their indebtedness to the instrumentality of the American Home Missionary Society.

Liberality in Illinois.—One man, worth about \$200, gives this year to the Bible Society \$5, to the Tract Society, \$1, to the Sabbath School Society, \$5, to the support of the minister \$12, to the education of an orphan child \$10, toward building a meeting-house \$50; and this is a fair specimen of what is done by ten individuals (all that are able or willing to do any thing) not one of whom is worth \$1000; and of all these not one has any other house to live in than a log cabin, and has any other house to live in than a log cabin, and they are determined to have no ceiled houses of their own, till they have finished their house for

Many large and fertile counties in this State, are Many large and lettile counties in this State, are entirely destitute of Presbyterian preaching, though there are some churches in them, and many pious individuals who long for those privileges. But blessed be God, there are now about 30 Presbyte-

rian ministers, where six years ago there were but two or three! So much for missionary enterprize and the charities of the Eastern churches.

INDANA.—The Rev. Mr. Johnston of Madison, spends a fourth of his time as a missionary in different parts of the county, that would otherwise be wholly destitute of preaching. After stating some special encouragements, he says: On the whole, the prospects of usefulness were never more whole, the prospects of usefulness were never more encouraging in this region than at present, nor the call for laborers more urgent. One or perhaps two missionaries ought immediately to be employed the whole of their time in the field I occupy; and could the right men be furnished at once, much

enjoyed, distinguished for stillness and divine energy. Convictions are very pungent, and conversions clear;—those obtaining hopes, engage in the dded to the church at a late sacraments Fifty young people spent the alternoon of July 4th in conversation and devotional exercises with their Outo - Fluria in Lorain Co, has been blessed

with a season of refreshing. Probably in the course of three months, there were not less than 100 hopeful conversions—57 stood propounded at the date of Mr. Shipherd's letter, July 27, and it was expected that a greater number would be added to them before the communion. The work has extended into neighboring places. "I cannot close," says the missionary, "without begging that more habevers may be set, into this leavest, now white laborers may be sent into this harvest, now white for the gathering. Do find us, if possible, revival men, men of God, full of the Holy Ghost."

In Euclid, the revival has progressed with power nd interest. Forty-nine have been received to the communion within three months-among them the man of three score, and the Sabbath school child of

In the Western Reserve, revivals are numerous and powerful. It is believed, that at Hudson, up-wards of 200 souls were converted to God in one

New York.—Many of the stations occupied by the American Home Missionary Society in this State, have been greatly blessed. Mr. Sessions of Brownville writes that more than 300 within the obtained hope of salvation within a few months and the work is not at an end. In Scipio, Mr. Smalley's labors have been smiled upon, so that his congregation is perhaps six times as large as when he began his ministry there. The number of recent hopeful conversions is about 60, on a spot where revival never occurred before; -and the seriousness continues, with more or less conversions every week. Rev. Mr. Wilcox, of Napoli says, "the whole face of things seems to be changing, in this county—the whole field appears literally ready for the harvest." In Franklinville, fifty or more are

grace grace Such is a very brief and imperfect summary of the religious intelligence of a single month, from a their few of the stations of the American Home Missionary Society. And is it not cheering? "It is the Lord's doings: and to him be all the glory." But let the Patrons of Home Missions be thankful for

Mer at Love C

ble churches; and let them be persevering in their toils and sacrifices. Read the spirit that breathes from many of the sons of Zion, scattered over these from many of the sons of Zion, scattered over these wastes—in the language of an elder in one of the assisted churches. "To your society as the means under God do we owe the blessings and high privileges we now enjoy. Where had we now been had not your Society sent us a helper? We would not for the Universe go back where we were one short year since: and there we should have been now, had not your heaven-born charity reached us."

It should be added, that "a larger number of missionaries are preparing to go West and South under the direction of the American Home Missionary Society the approaching autumn, than have been sent in any previous year." Not less than 25 new missionaries have been already designated to the Western States, since the last Anniversary -chiefly from the Seminaries of Andover and Princeton, and others are directed to the South. GLORIOGS THINGS ARE SPOKEN OF ZION."

REVIVALS

TALLMADGE, OHIO. The following account of a protracted meeting at Tall-

madge, is given by the Rev. Elizur Wright, in a letter to the Editor of the Observer and Telegraph, dated August 20

the Editor of the Observer and Telegraph, dated August 20:

When it is said that such a definite number are hoping, it is to be understood that the first symptoms of spiritual life, in their case, begins to be visible—we wait in anxious suspense for the result. The blossoms only appear—time must determine whether they will be succeeded by ripe fruit.—When they shall have put forth renewed acts of trust in the Saviour; when they shall continue to breather in the atmosphere of prayer; when their eyes shall have been opened to behold the benaty of God's law, and they can say 'here Lord am I, what wilt thou have me to do' may God govern, and may I submit;' when their tongues cease to speak evil, and their whole deportment shows that they love their neighbors as themselves; then may we count them among the true disciples of Christ. Amidst the bustle of a four-days meeting it is very difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the whole number, that have received my considerable religious impressions, or have obsizing the part that the religious impressions, or have obsizing the properties of the whole number, that have received.

ed any considerable religious impressions, or have obtained a hope that they have passed from death unto life.

Little will be said concerning the number belonging to other towns, who obtained hopes during the late four-days meeting held in Tallmadge, which commenced on the 9th day of the present month. We may not be far from the truth if we state the number in and out of town to be one hundred and fifty. The Lord has been bountiful in bestowing the rich blessings of heaven on those, who came from the neighboring towns to enjoy the benefits of the meeting. Numbers, who came stupid and careless, went away rejoicing in hope. An individual, who rode farty miles to get to the meeting, deeply convicted, and pressed down with a sense of her guilt, almost to despair, returned home praising God for his goodness to her.

Pains had been taken to prepare the minds of the Curch for the reception of God's blessing. A fast had been observed the Saunday previous, with a solemn pledge to keep it in sincerity, and intreat that the Holy Synit may be poured out upon us. An expression from the church of their cordiality towards each other, and engagements to enter upon the work with their whole hearts was requerted; which was answered with great readiness by very individual, male and female, vising simultaneously from their seats. This so far as we can perceive, has thus far been faithfully performed. We were favored with the assistance of an unusual number of ministers from abroad, and a goodly number of hymen, zealous and devoted servants of Christ.

The daily course of the exercises was, in the forencen, a prayer meeting in different sertions of the town at am-

vants of Christ.

The daily course of the exercises was, in the forences, a prayer meeting in different sections of the town at sunsise, a prayer meeting at the centre at 9 o'clock, a sermon and address at half past for; in the afternoon, a prayer meeting at 1 o'clock, preaching and address at two o'clock; and evening bectures and conferences in various parts of the town in the exeming. These exercises were interspersed with addresses to the anxious, accompanied with the fervent and believing prayers of God's people. It was estimated that the number of the anxious was at least two hundred and fifty. The subjects of the discourses delivered, when the assembly were undivided, were us follows: The nature and extent of the promises made to believing prayer fullustrated, and the daity urged. Mark, xii, 21. The dazger and folly of halting between two opinions exposed, and the sinner intreated to come to a decision immediately. I. Kings, xviii, 21. The three essential things that constitute man a moral agent, and accountable to God for his conduct, was had down with peculiar clearness of thought, and simplicity of illustration; and the guilt of continuing in unbelief pointed out. Rom. vii, 9, 12. He that is not with me is against me—there is no neutral ground. Math, xii, 30. The numerous subterfuges and vain pleas for a little delay in submitting the soul to God, which sinners are wont to resort to, detected; and assigned as a reason why they are not headed of their spiritual mabadies. Jerviii. 22. Sinners warned, and their enormous wickedness exposed. Eccl. viii. 11. The solemn inquiry made, are these things so? Acts vii. 11. The notemn inquiry made, are these things of Acts vii. 11. The notemn inquiry made, are these things of Acts vii. 11. The recessity for the influences of the Holy Spirit. John vi. 44. Genuine repentance things of Acts vii. 11. The recessity for the influences of the Holy Spirit. John vi. 44. Genuine repentance things of one one was serve characterised for their clearness of thought, plainness of

and believe in Christ immediately, and the danger of delay, even for one hour was feelingly described.

The interesting circumstances, in which the assembly was found on Friday, occasioned the meeting to be protracted one day more. About two o'clock on Saturday it was closed by several addresses and appropriate prayers. Ten have obtained a hope that their peace is made with God since the close of the four-days meeting. We begin to count the number of those who remain destitute of a

Western Reserve .- The Rev. S. J. Bradstreet writes from Vermilion, Huron Co. Ohio, to the Editor of the Oberver and Telegraph, as follows:

Yesterday [July 24] thirty-nine were added to the church by profession, most of whom are the fruits of the recent revival; and from ten to fifteen will probably come forward at the next opportunity. When these and all who whave joined within a year are added together, the whole number will amount to more than sixty.

Last week I returned from a protracted meeting in Lyme, in this county. It was a season of peculiar interest, solemnity, and power. The number who came to the anxious seats on the different days varied from 40 to 50. On the Sabbath, 20 subjects of the revival which has existed in that town for some time past, were received into the church. that town for some time past, were received into the church A considerable number from Lyne hopefully experience

A considerable number from Lynne hopefully experienced religion during the protracted meeting held in Norwalk, about the middle of June. The meeting in Norwalk, though not accompanied by as visible signs of divine presence and power as most others of the kind, and though not blessed to the conversion of many of the inhabitants of the village in consequence of their refusing to attend the meeting, was on the whole a glorious one in its effects on other places. Nearly 30 it is believed there made their peace with God, and commenced their pilgrimage to the New Jerusalem.

The protracted meeting in Brownhelm, which I attended on the same week as that of Norwalk, was one of much ro-

Greensboro', N. C .- It is stated in the Greensboro

Greensboro', N. C.—It is stated in the Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot, that the revival which commenced in that place some weeks ago,—is progressing steadily and rapidly;—that religious meetings for the last month have been very frequent and crowded; that almost every day has added new converts to the band of real disciples,—that there has been a great transformation in the character and habits of the society there;—a deep solemnity still pervades the place. It is estimated that from 60 to 50 have been made the hopeful subjects of divine grace.

The Editor of the Patriot (who does not consider himself a pious man) speaking of the evidences which prove this work to be the result of the Spirit's operations, very justly remarks, that "when men, who have scoffed at religion—when men with strong minds and cool reflection—men who were thought to be sermon-proof and gospel-hardened—men who foved the world, and the things of the world—we say, when men of these different characters, are seen lying prostrate on the floor or the ground, and plending for mercy in the agonies of despair; and afterwards to hear them shouting redeeming love, and to see them declaring by their conduct and conversation, that a complete regeneration has taken place in their hearts—a beauty is seen in religion from the light of which the scoffer recoils in confusion."

Remarkable Mesting.—The Edgefield Carolinian of August 13, says.—On the night of Tuesday week, seven Baptist Ministers assembind in that place, without previous appointment, and, aided occasionally by ministers of other denominations, have ever since laboured zealously, night and day, in religious ever since laboured zealously. night and day, in religious exercises, before large and at-tentive audiences. Forty-five had already been baptized, and many others were anxiously exercised about the safety of their souls."

S. Carolina and Georgia.—A letter to a gentleman in Charleston, inserted in the Charleston Observer, and dated Hamburg, S. C. Aug. 10th, 1831, says: "We have had interesting times all around us—at Beach Island, 15 or 20 have joined the Presbyterian church, and a great many more are inquiring. At Lincolnton in Georgia, there are now how to a while in a town of 30 or more families. or 20 have joined the Presbyterian church, and a great many more are inquiring. At Lincolnton in Georgia, there are now but two adults in a town of 30 or more familier, who are not professors of religion, when but a very short time since it was noted for dissipation and impiety. Within the past week a glorious work of grace commenced at Edgefield Court House, the whole village is excited, and 21 or more were baptized yesterday. When those who desire the prayers of the church are requested to come forward, the whole congregation rushes to the foot of the pulpit. No such revival has probably been known in the Southern courts before. The preachers are won out, and fresh ones. such retvial has proceeding even known in the Southern country before. The preachers are worn out, and fresh ones have been sent for. I was told by a gentleman this morning, who left the Court House yesterday, that most of the awakened are young men and women, and that the scone reminded him of the day of Pentecost."

Vicinity of Lake Champlain.—A letter to the editor of the Western Recorder, dated Burlington, Vt., August 11, 1831, says: "Four-days and still further protracted meetings are frequent on both sides of the lake, and I believe always accompanied with a special blessing. These meetings are well attended, solemn, and foll of anxiety. Christians and sinners are in the several places brought to feel that they have all a work to do, and no delay is exceeted or granted.

pected or granted.

A meeting of this kind was recently held at Keeseville,
A meeting of this kind was recently held at Keeseville,
Pern, N. Y., which closed on the 7th day morning. It
was believed that fifty were led to rejoice in Christ during
the meeting, and many more left anxiously inquiring; numbers of whom have since found peace in believing. Amongst
the converts are men and families of the first influence.
The work is now in a merchanics. The work is now in progress. Another meeting of this kind was held last week in *Hinesburgh*, Vt. More than

Camden, Oneida Co.—We alluded to the protracted meeting at this place in the last number of the Recorder. It appears from a letter since come to hand, that the meeting continued nearly a fortnight; and that the subjects at the close, who had obtained hope within the two or three weeks previous, amounted to about one hundred and seventy-five. Some, also, were absent at the time the number was estimated. "They were mostly young people." The work still continues.

immeet. "They were mostly young people." The work still continues.

Greene Co. N. Y.—We have recently been informed, by a gentleman residing in this county, that during the past year, every town in the county lass more or less been blessed with the special reviving influences of God's Spirit. The Salbath schools are flourishing, and have extensively shared in the revivals. The temperance reform is also exerting a very extensive and salutary influence. Several, who had been labitual drunkards, are hopefully reformed a great change has taken place in their morals and habits, and from entirely neglecting the ordinances of God's word, they, and their families, have become habitual attendants on the means of salvation. The Sablath has, in a great measure, been rescued from description, at least in some places, and in reference to the observance of this consecrated day, a very great and happy change has taken place. These facts very clearly prove that the cause of revivals, and temperance, and of the Sabbath, go hand in hand, and mutually aid and sustain each other. N. Y. Ecangelist.

Newbury, Vt.—Letter to the Editors of the Chronicle, ated Newbury, August 23, 1831.
According to your request, I will endeavor to commulicate a few facts in respect to the protracted meeting eld at Newbury last week—for the double purpose of enouraging other churches and securing an interest in their

The church had been in a much better state of feeling

The church had been in a much better state of feeling ever since the meeting at Bradford, about ten weeks before. They prayed for and expected a revival. For three or four weeks before the meeting we might say the Spirit of God was with ur, particularly in the central Sabbath School. Samething this twenty, mostly young foundes and children, indulged hope before the meeting. The meeting was appointed several weeks beforehand. Great expectations were excited—and all seemed to be carnestly looking for the time to come.

I say nothing purticularly of the exercises of the meeting—only that they were such as are usual in this region, both as to the manner of conducting them and as to the matter that was presented. One thing I may however say;—that Addiresses made to distinct Classes, the last days of the meeting seemed to have a very happy effect, e. g. to men of business, Lawyers, Merchants, Physicians, &c.—who have indusence in society, ungodly parents, children whose parents have gone to heaven, husbands whose wises are members of the church, those who have hope but make no profession of religion, &c.

The meeting drew together a great concourse of people:

profession of religion, &c.

The meeting drew together a great concourse of people; greater, probably, than was ever assembled in this place before on any occasion whatever. It brought to meeting, many who seldon are found at the smetmary, and they heard the groupel faithfully preached, and we hope too, with

heard the gospel faithfully preached, and we hope too, with profit.

The meeting began on Tuesday the 16th and ended Friday at 4 o'chek P. M. About the middle of the afternoon of Friday, the vast assembly divided—professing Christians and the careless remained at the Meeting-house for prayer and exhortation. Those recently indulying hope and inquirers were invited to repair to the Methodist Chapel. About 200 there assembled—of whom perhaps 100 from this and neighboring places indulged hopes. The remaining 200 appeared generally to have deep solicitude about their subvation. One half of the whole it was judged were from out of town.

Several indulged hopes during the meeting, and a considerable number since. Several family alters have already been erected, and new cases of seriousness occur. Persons of influence and respectability are among the number of those affected by the solemnities of the meeting.

Our female school is sharing largely in the blessing—scarcely any among them being unaffected—where three months ago none gate evidence of piery.

M'indsor, Vt.—A four-days meeting was attended in the Baptist Meeting-house in this village last week, which it is hoped, has been followed by several instances of conversion, and by an increased degree of devotedness in Christians of all denominations.

Chronicle.

We learned at Bennington last week that 110 persons stood propounded to join the Congregational church in that place. Of these, one third were heads of families, and 40 were males. We understand also that more were expected to present themselves for examination. These are first fruits of the revival which followed the nine-days meeting held some weeks since, under circumstances very forbidding, by reason of dissentions in the clurch and their destitution of a paster.

of a pastor.

At Manchester the revival has been powerful. One sdred conversions are thought to have taken place t of late.

New Ipswich, N. H .- We have received a letter from an in New Ipswich, from which we make the fol-

owing extracts:

"A three-days meeting was held here last week, commencing on Wednesday. A revival commenced about six weeks previous, and we were looking forward with deep anxiety to this precious season, hoping that God would more abundantly pour out his Spirit; yet fearing lest too much dependence might be placed on the means of grace, this led the people of God to continued and fervent prayer, and there is reason to believe they were heard in Heaven. During the meeting, many were convicted of sin, and inquired with anxious solicitude, "What shall I do to be saved." A considerable number it is hoped, have given their hearts to God.

"The necessity of immediate repentance was foreight.

enecessity of immediate repentance was forcibly "The necessity of immediate repentance was forcibly urged, and sinners were entreated to embrace the Saviour nove. On the second day of the meeting, those who were anxious retired to another building to receive instruction from the ministers of Christ; while the church, at the request of the Pastor, came forward in the aisle to renew their covenant with God and one another, and pray for themselves and impenitent sinners.

"We cannot tell how many have indulged hope, but think we may safely estimate more than ninety, two thirds of whom are connected with the Sabbath School.

Ch. Soldier.

Ch. Soldier

Woodbridge, Ct .- A revival has recently commenced a Amity Society in this town. A four-days meeting was strended there two weeks ago. The meeting, we are informed, was very solemn and interesting. On the last day of the meeting, it was supposed that more than 100 presented themselves as anxious inquirers; and the prospects of the continuance, and increase of the work, were very entouraging.

South Wilbraham, Mass. - Several weeks ago we no South Wilbraham, Mass.—Several weeks ago we noticed the revival in this place. An interesting state of religious feeling still exists. On Wednesday, the 24th of August, a three-days meeting was commenced. We were permitted to be present from the second day of the meeting until its close. Morning prayer meetings were attended at 6, and also at half past 9 o'clock, on each day. Every day the solemuity and interest in the meetings evidently increased. Most of the neighboring ministers failed to attend. Many notes were sent in, requesting special prayer for the conversion of individuals, and we trust that the judgment day wild present numbers, converted in answer to the prayers offered through these solicitations. On Friday,

as the state of feeling had evidently become more encouraging daily, it was concluded to continue the services through Saturday and the Sabbath. The Sabbath was a day of deep and solemn interest. In the morning a sermon was addressed to converts, illustrating that change, in which old things are past away, and all things are become new. In the afternoon, the Lord's Supper was administered, and numbers were present from neighboring churches, to participate in the feast. A sermon was then addressed to the immeniture. In only meetings were held during the new mpenitent. Inquiry meetings were held during the meeting, which, though not very numerously attended, still preented a considerable number, who were anxious for the sented a considerable multice, who were anxious for malvation of their soils. There appeared evidently, this the whole meeting, a want of increasing lumiliation, prayer, and faith, on the part of the church; and co quently, as might be expected, we were permitted to of but very few, who gained hope in Christ.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1831

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC. We insert below a Prospectus and some Testimonials which have been already circulated to some extent in another way. They were prepared and are now published mimarily as a measure of self-defence, against misrepre sentations about the loss of friends and patronage, which if we may judge from the stories that now and then come to our knowledge-have been industriously and extensively circulated. In answer to such reports, we submit the ful

list of names might have been increased indefinitely those given will be regarded as abundantly sufficient for our ose, viz. te show that the Recorder enjoys the full and diminished confidence of the Orthodox Congregationaland often of increasing interest in its circulation, which the Proprietor las received from many of the gentlemen whose names are given, have been in the highest degree gratifying to him; they deserve his warmest thanks, and

2. As to patronage, we need only state the fact that, our obscription, instead of falling away, has for more than a year and up to the present time been constantly increasing, and that, too, without any special effort on our part.

3. The prospects of the Recover are such that the Proprietor has determined-should circumstances continue t favor his wishes according to present promise-to issue after the first of January next of a larger sheet, and a new type. These and other contemplated improvements will be made as fast as practicable. We hope thus to meet in the to avail ourselves more and more fully of the excellent advantages afforded by an ord establishment in the metropo lis of New-England, for furnishing a religious newspaper

Besides our desire to have the truth known, we have nother motive for this publication in the hope that some who may believe the Recorder useful, will interest the selves in making its object and plan known among their neighbors and friends, and in sending us the names of any who may think the paper worth more to them than its cos-

We will only add one or two suggestions for the considration of those who may adopt the views of the documen elow, signed by Dr. Becher and others.

 If, as is there sair, it is important that a religious newspaper should be circulated throughout this state the purpose of giving more union and efficiency to such paper should be within the reach of every member of our churches. They are all associated together for common purposes, and night to act intelligently, each according to his ability and apportunity, for the accomplishment of those purposes. But this union of purpose and harmony f action can be established only by laying before all, the ame facts, reasonings, and appeals, and thus securing a habitual sympathy in thought and feeling in respect he great objects of benevolent effort. So far as the publiation which may be chosen as the means of producing this impathy, shall fail of reaching every member of our churches, just so far it must fail of one of its highest pur

2. A religious life is a life of benevolent effort-effort to rounte baliness and happiness in others as well as in one's own boart. It is important that such as are just entering in this life, should early attain correct views of its nat and be furnished from the first with that religious intelligence on a doe acquaintance with which the proper discharge of their duties to others so much depends. On this point we refer to an extract in another column from Dr. Wood's Sermon on the death of Mr. Evarts.

3. If it is important that any paper should be circulated, it must be because its contents are fitted to do good. Its usefulness will be exactly in proportion to the excellence and appropriateness of its matter. It is not in the power of any one man to provide materials so excellent and ap propriate as the Recorder ought always to be filled with It needs the assistance of every one who may have a value ble thought to by before its readers. When you speak you are heard but by a few hundreds; by a stirring paragraph in the Recorder, you may move the hearts of many

We hope therefore the

BOSTON RECORDER.

THIS is the oblest Religious Newspaper in the world, iving been established in January, 1816. Its object is to aid, in its humble sphere, the progress of Christianity throughout the world-to promote that wisdom, purity, and happiness, which it is the spirit and tendency of our religion to introduce, and which prophecy teaches us to expect will one day be universal. The following is a sketch of the means used in its columns for this purpose,

1. Short articles of a practical kind, calculated to assist the formation of Christian character and in the discharge of religious duty-to promote personal holiness and be-

2. Intelligence relating to the progress of Christianity. This includes full accounts of Revivals of Religionbjects, plans, and operations, of Missionary, Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Institutions, Foreign and Domestic -of Education, Temperance, Colonization, and Prison Discipline Societies-and of all efforts made, under what ever name, to extend the knowledge and influence of Divine Teuth, to prevent pauperism and crime, and to elevate nan in knowledge and virtue. The contents of this department are prepared on the supposition that the reader is engaged in doing good, and with the wish to afford him all possible assistance and encouragement in the discharge of his duties in the various departments of benevolent effort

3. As connected with the same great ends, notices of whatever is new and important in Literature, Science, and the Arts.

4. General Intelligence-containing adequate notices of all important changes in the political condition and relations of men; and of such other occurrences as may be interesting to the general reader. In regard to the political affairs of our country, a faithful record of the proceedings of the National and State Governments is in general regarded as sufficient. The Recorder never admits any thing of a partizan character; but reserves to itself "the hon est liberty of free speech" on any question of public interest, especially where principles of justice, or the interests of humanity or of morals, are concerned.

In a word, while the Recorder is intended to give those who may see no other paper, a fair view of the current tarian purgatory are continued till reformation.

news, it is principally devoted to higher objects-to whatever elevates, ennobles, and purifies man, and prepares him for usefulness here and happiness hereafter.

Hoping that the Editor may be able to attain and exhi it enlarged and liberal views of the circumstances and vants of this community and of the world, this paper is commended to the attention and patronage of the benevo-ent and pious, with the wish and prayer that in their hands t may be an instrument of good.

CONDITIONS, &c.

The price to single Subscribers is \$2,50 a year, if ayment be made in advance, or within six weeks after the mencement of a year, or \$3, if payment is delayed till he end of the year.

Tompanies in the Country who unite in taking five opies, and paying in advance, may receive the five for \$10, where the papers are sent in one bundle, the whole usiness conducted by one person, and no account kept exept with him; and at the same rate for a larger number To No paper can be discontinued without the payment

All Letters and commu ations should be addressed N. WILLIS, Proprietor, August, 1831. 127 Washington street

TESTIMONIALS.

At a Meeting of the PASTORAL ASSOCIATION of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, held

maintance which some of us have formed with him warhat reputation and confidence. The paper, we have foult, will be conducted with ability, and with enlightened and undersating devotedness to the cause of troth and piety We hope it will receive an extensive and permanent par

LYMAN BEECHER, EBENEZER PORTER. LEONARD WOODS. MOSES STUART, WILLIAM JENKS. RALPH EMERSON. JONA, GREENLEAF EDWARD ROBINSON RUFUS ANDERSON AMOS BLANCHARD, JE DAVID GREENE, JOHN CODMAN. R. S. STORRS. WARREN FAY, B. B. EDWARDS. HARDY ROPES, JARED CURTIS ARTEMAS BULLARD. ENOCH POND. BRADFORD SUMNER, WILLIAM REED. SAMILT. ARMSTRONG, S. V. S. WH.DER. SAMUEL HUBBARD, PLINY CUTLER. THOMAS VOSE LOUIS DWIGHT. JOHN C. PROCTOR. SAM'L. H. WALLEY DANIEL NOYES, JOSIAH BUMSTEAD, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, HENRY HOMES, JOHN GULLIVER. GEORGE J. HOMER. CHARLES SCUDDER, NATHAMEL DANA, GILMAN PRICHARD. T. R. MARVIN, ELIPHALET KIMBALL,

INITARIAN PURGATORY.

HENRY HILL

In the Christian Register of August 27, the Editor gives is views of the Day of Judgment, and of the future state of the righteous and the wicked. He believes :

1. That " Christ is represented to be the judge of ind, not because he will pronounce sentence in person liter rally from a tribunal, and in a formal manner, but because he, under God, provides the rules and publishes the laws by

2. That mankind will not be brought before a judgmen eat together; but that they will be judged singly and suc cessively, as they are removed from their earthly scene of trial and discipline."

3. That the effect of the judgment will not be " to sen ate mankind into two and only two divisions, the one saints and the other sinners;" but to give " various shades and gradations of happiness or of unhappiness," according to

4. That the result of the judgment will not be a # fixed ate and measure of enjoyment or suffering;" but a state in mates his belief, in " a succession of creative acts, w which individuals may become vicious and lose their happi- commencement was back almost parallel with eternity ness, or virtuous and rise out of misery-i. e. a state of

5. "Every one who leaves this life with a sinful character will be subjected to suffering more intense than we can now conceive of, and every one who leaves this life with a virtuous character will be admitted to enjoyment more exquisite than any we have here experienced; yet the question how long the suffering in the one case, and the enjoyment in the other case, will continue, cannot now be determined, but must depend, as we have already said, on the exertions which each individual order for the latest the suffering that the subject to the continue of the continue that the contin make. In other words, every vicious one will continue to suffer till he voluntarily becomes virtuous, and every virtuous one will continue to suffer till he voluntarily becomes virtuous, and every virtuous one will continue to enjoy until he voluntarily becomes vicious. And now if any one should ask, whether the time will ever arrive when every human being will be restored to virtue and huppiness—we could only answer, nee do not know. We indeed hope such will be the case, but we do not know; because the scriptures have not, as we think, under the course the scriptures have not, as we think, under the course the scriptures have not, as we think, under the course the scriptures have not, as we think, under the course the scriptures have not, as we think, under the course the scriptures have not, as we think the course the scriptures have not, as we think the course the scriptures have not, as we think the course the scriptures have not, as we think the course the scriptures have not as the scripture of the scriptures have not as the etermine how every individua se, in the future world, to exercise the powers and use neans which God shall give him."

We hope those of our readers who may feel any into in the subject will not fail to compare the above " scheme" with the Divine plan as exhibited in the Scriptures. Particularly do the two last articles demand atten

The Unitarian view of the future state, as here exhibited, differs from the Popish, in the following particulars: 1. The Papists acknowledge a Hell-a place of unafter

om, for " infidels and heretics;" the Unitarian Creed acknowledges but one place of punishment-a purgatory. 2. The Papists place their purgatory before, and the nitarians after, the day of Judgment 3. The Papists regard Heaven as a place of confirmed

ppiness; with the Unitarians, it is a counterpart of their 4. The sufferings of the Popish purgatory are definite-

so much for so much sin (save the good that the individual or his friends may have, to " balance") - those of the Uni-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Tribute to the Memory of the late Jeremiah Evant. Esq., Secretary of the American Board of Commi sioners for Foreign Missions; delivered and pu lished at the request of the Executive Commi the Aux. For, Miss. Soc. of New York and Breed lyn. By GARDINER SPRING, D. D. Svo., pp. 32 Sleight & Robinson, New York.

A Sermon on the Death of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Corresponding Secretary, &c., delivered in Ando. ver, July 31, 1831, by appointment of the Prudential Committee. By LEONARD WOODS, D. D., Professor &c. 8vo. pp. 27. Flagg & Gould, Andover.

From the first of these pamphlets we have made constracts. The author of the second expresses a hopewhich is that of thousands—that a narrative of the life of Mr. Evarts, " involving, as it naturally would, our fore Missionary operations for twenty years, and other inter of great moment, will be seasonably given to the public me man who has time and qualifications for so imporan undertaking." We trust it will not be delayed. Meatime these pamphlets furnish rich materials for profitable reflection. The following paragraph by Dr. Wo tains a lesson which no Christian can with impunity forget or neglect; - a lesson that ought to be proclaimed on the house-top and pondered in the closet, till the brighter as peet of our churches shall evince its presence and power, The employment of MR. Evants was unque

of Congregational Ministers of Massachuscits, held in the vestry of Park street Clurch, in Boston, May 25, 1831, the following resolution was passed;—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Association, it is very important that the Boston Recorders should be extensively circulated, and well supported by the Christian community.

BYILLIAMS COLLEGE, Aug. 13, 1831.

We cheerfully add our testimony in favor of the Boston Recorders as a vehicle of religious intelligence, and as means of excitement to henevolent feeling and enterprise. We wish it the most vigorous support and the most extensively circulation.

E. D. GRIFFIN, E. K. ELLOGG, M. HOPKINS, A. HOPKINS, A. HOPKINS, RALPH W. GRIDLEY.

The necessity and advantages of a Religious Newspaper that shall be the general medium of intelligence and intercommunication to Orthodox Congregationalists throughout that Griffing the proportion of the State, both ministers and laymen. No paper yet established has a good a claim to this general confidence and support as the Boston Recorder. It is the oldest Religious Newspaper in the world. It has uniformly been true to the great interests of Exangleical Religion. Its Proprietor, in order to maintain it, has incurred weighty pecuniary responsibilities. He has the uniformly been true to the great interests of Exangleical Religion. Its Proprietor, in order to maintain it, has incurred weighty pecuniary responsibilities. He has the uniformly been true to the great interests of Exangleical Religion. Its Proprietor, in order to maintain it, has incurred weighty pecuniary responsibilities. He has the uniformly been true to the great interests of Exangleical Religion. Its Proprietor, in order to maintain it, has incurred weighty pecuniary responsibilities. He has the uniformly been true to the great interests of Exangleical Religion, Its Proprietor, in order to maintain it, has incurred weighty pecuniary responsibilities. He has the uniformly been true to the great interests of Exangleical Religion, the Proprietor, in order to maint

which eminent saints in all periods of the church tained, was owing in no small degree, under G exertions they made and the sufferings they endin

The Mosaic History of the Creation of the World: Instruted by discoveries and experiments derived from tions intended to promote vital and practical religion
By Thomas Wood, A. M. Revised and improved
By Rev. J. P. Burnin, A. M., Professor of Languages. Augusta College, Kv. Svo. pp. 410. New York, M.E. rath and Bangs.

The general plan of this work is excellent. The history of each day, in the Mosnic account of the creation agrees by itself, with such illustrations of what was done in a a the author could command, and as could be emberingle volume of the intended size. Chemistry, Mineral Geology, Astronomy, the various branches of Natural H. &c., are laid under contribution; affording, of great amount and variety of illustrative facts however, is extremely deficient in taste and judgment unfortunate in some of his favorite authorities. However, too, is loose, and careless. For example : "By the Helm Lawgiver we are instructed converning the creation of the world; an illustration of whose account is attempted in the canopy all stars !) "The pale silver moon gilds the shadows of the evening, and directs the feet," &c. light shadows gilt in any way would be a new arrale but silver gilt !- it is enough to frighten all Parnasse Mr. W.'s moon, too, not only affords his travelles but directs him.) "The sultry reci are launed cooling breezes, which revive the numerous classes of res, and without which they would otherwise baint

the Preface; which will furnish, in addition, and gleaning for any critic who may follow us. Mr. W.'s fo orite authorities in Biblical Literature are Parkhurst

The American Editor would have made a better look He has more talent, judgment, and science; and writes bet ter English. His additions are generally valuable. Some mes, however, the spirit of the work on which he is o enting, triumphs over his own better sense; as when agent and object in reference to the same action"-who mentions the fact that " the morning stars sang together as proving the existence of " a material creation, a to the creation mentioned by Moses"-and when he

The Maral Class Book: or the Law of Marals of rived from the created Universe, and from Reventer Religion, Intended for Schools. By Wattiam Sel LIVAN, Counsellor at Law. 12mo. pp. 282. Boston Richardson Lord & Holbrook.

This is as good a school book as we expect to see an the ject, by a disciple of Locke and Paley. In many respects it is excellent; its standard of moral action is high, at exhibitions of duty often very clear and impressive. The first 112 pages, relating to Natural and Revealed Religion &c., are the least satisfactory, and indeed are so far from eing satisfactory to us, that we should regret exceeding's to love them studied in schools, as authority on those subjects. From page 112 onward, with few exceptions, the whole work must commend itself to all Christian parents, as in every way deserving a place in the series of Class Books to be placed in the hands of youth. Why might not all preceding this be omitted, and the necessary modifications introduced, so as to make the appeal throughout only to conscience and to those principles of right and duty with which the young in this country are presumed to be familiar?

For the Boston Recorder. PAYSON'S SERMONS .- SECOND VOLUME.

This recently published volume fully sustains that government of the harvested author, which is as obtained pound orth upon the sanctuaries of our land. Few men of any eneration or of any country have shared so largely in the Unction of the Holy One" which is the only qualification a Unction of the Holy One" which is the only qualificate absolutely indispersable to the Minister of God in all a cumstances;—and few men have added to their portion the Gifts and Graces of the Spirit, so nuch that is gracely and forcible in style, or so much that is hold and vigore in conception, and heart-scatching and solemn in their application of truth to every man's conscience. The grand detrines and duties of the Grospel were manifestly the subjects is most habitral and cleerful need intains;—they were not

his most habitual and cheerful meditation; -they

ends of the earth, - but in his heart, and were the dail

of his mind;—so that his pen without pouri of divine truth. We have the fact stands fo his Sermons that no him that readeth.

We have not yet rearms, but those that have not yet rearms.

ume, but tho us as more familia those of the preced foundation for this themselves, we eion has arisen fro lication, and its a of those who feel gantly printed volum nothing when we sa nor too unlearned to fited, nor too holy to intellect and heart raising up Payson. dridge, will thank G. fy, and still to enlarge

We sincerely wis

THE CHR NOTICE TO THE

Committee of Pastors ved by the General As C. BECKWITH is ap bath cause in this St. of this office The Committee ar of this appointment sh tended to supersede,

agency of each Paste ing the nature of the nimity of sentiment k case, the fullest reliward the work of rel chiefly the responsibil rest. No minister d visited by the Agent, those among them wh

der the general pledg of correspondence, as towns where his pres proposed. For the probe addressed to Andos

According to the se tion, as given below. hand, (one or both of s it is expected that mi rally preach on this wards, returns will be the associations the It is earnestly hoped, a Common wealth, her because it is presumed improved by the friends

Sept 7, 1921 N. B. The Scribes quested to bring this se ly at their next meetin The following Reso

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em us from o ight to have beg With these vi-

riends of the Sald ganize the bing the falls Believing the our own fam

monwealth, to form le tions to preach or Sabbaths in Se reviously; and that with ation of the subject, in co-olment of names, under to the results made

The foregoing Form of submitted to the General A rally, and after discussion

The Committee on the Sal Gospel and Christians an Men and Brethren-Exper nent civil and religio ent of Schools by

Sabbath, will deaden and be swept don

BLICATIONS.

y of the late Jeremiah Evarts, American Board of Commis. ssions; delivered and pub. the Executive Committee of oc. of New York and Brook. SPRING, D. D. 8vo., pp. 32, York.

of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., ary, &c., delivered in Andopintment of the Prudential RD Woods, D. D., Professor & Gould, Andover

phlets we have made copious second expresses a hopethat a narrative of the life of it naturally would, our foreign nty years, and other intereste nably given to the public by alifications for so is it will not be delayed. Meanrich materials for profitable agraph by Dr. Woods, conan with impunity forget, ght to be proclaimed on the et, till the brighter as-

EVARTS was unquestionably sed to increase thearsed with his great ob-ification was not im-tian wishes to advance istian wishes to advance all his heart, in some befar as may be, let him this important end. At
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gard to other particulars, ork as that in which our ninently fitted to promote om pure motives, makes a cause of Missions, and, i his talents and his life to I be under the best advan-And it will doubtless ty. And it win doubtless characters, and all which revealed, that the holiness, is of the church have attegree, under God, to the crings they endured for the cir fellow men.

Creation of the World; ilriments derived from e of Science; with refleeal and practical religion. Revised and improved. M., Professor of Languages, p. 410. New York, M'El-

k is excellent. The history of what was done in it, as s could be embraced in a Chemistry, Mineralogy, inches of Natural History, on; affording, of course, a trative facts. The author, taste and judgment, and te authorities. His style, xample : " By the Hebrew rning the creation of the eccount is attempted in the one of suns [the stars] over our heads." (The menting a canopy; but a cts the feet." &c. Moonwould be a new article;to frighten all Parnassus. fords his traveller to traveller with nerous classes of creawould otherwise faint. om the two first pages of in addition, an abundant v follow us. Mr. W.'s fa-

ld have made a better book and science; and writes betgenerally valuable. Somework on which he is combetter sense; as when be gle being cannot be both to the same action"—when rning stars sang together, material creation, anterior Moses"-and when he intion of creative acts, whose propagatel with eternity !"

the Law of Morals, de iverse, and from Revealed pols. By WILLIAM SUL-. 12mo. pp. 282. Boston,

as we expect to see on the nd Paley. In many respects. oral action is high, and its ear and impressive. The ral and Revealed Religion, and indeed are so far from should regret exceedingly as authority on those sub-with few exceptions, the to all Christian parents, ace in the series of Chas of youth. Why might not and the necessary modificathe appeal throughout only re presumed to be familiar ?

the Boston Recorder. -SECOND VOLUME.

ne fully sustains that good ch is as ointment poured land. Few men of any shared so largely in that ch is the only qualification ch is the only qualification limister of God in all cir added to their portion of is hold and vigorous and solemn in their ap science. The grand doc manifestly the subjects of or bell, or at the 1, and were the daily food

of his mind ;-so that he could not open his lips nor move | hy spontaneous association, resulting from conscient is pen without pouring forth the very marrow and fatness if divine truth. We are told this indeed, in his Memoirs— ut the fact stands forth so prominents.

his Sermons that no Memoir is necessary to declare it, to him that readeth.

We have not yet read every sermon in the present volume, but those that have passed under our eye, have struck as a more familiar, more plain, and more pusgent, than those of the preceding volume. Whether there he a good familiation for this remark, in the character of the sermons themselves, we are not quite certain;—if not, the impression has arisen from the far more unpretending style of publication, and its adaptedness to meet the limited resources of those who feel unable to bear the expense of a more elegantly printed volume. However this may be, we hazard nothing when we say that no man is too poor to be enriched, nor too unlearned to be instructed, nor too wise to be profited, nor too holy to be edified, by these discourses. More intellect and heart and soul, cannot be found in combination, within the same compass, in any volume we have ever read. It ought to be in every family that speaks the English language;—and it certainly is destined to a wider circulation than most other publications, unless ministers fail in the duty of recommending those books to their people, which are best calculated to build them up in the most holy faith. The mind that feeds on Baxter, will thank God for raising up Payson, to go down in company with him to distant generations. faith. The mind that feeds on Baxter, will thank God for raising up Payson, to go down in company with him to distant generations. The heart that enlarges with holy desires under the instructions of Henry and Watts and Duddridge, will thank God for the sermons of Payson to satisfy, and still to enlarge those desires, more and more.

We sincerely wish the Publisher so much encouragement in the disposal of the present edition, that he may give us another, corresponding in exterior beauty with the preceding volume. A valuable service would thus be rendered to the church, and the world—for while the world stands the name and labors of Payson must be laid in remembrance. S.

nd, (one or both of the two last Sabbaths in Sept.,) when expected that ministers in our congregations will genepreach on this subject : and that immediately after is, returns will be made to the General Agent of all associations that shall be formed in different places. s carnestly hoped, that these measures will be carried prompt and simultaneous execution, throughout the monwealth, because the services of Mr. Beckwith as erat Agent, cannot be secured beyond the first of Nov., and nuse it is presumed that the intervening time if properly proved by the friends of the Sabhath will be found amply Sept 7, 1831. In behalf of the Committee.

N. B. The Scribes of the different Associations are resested to bring this subject before those bodies respective-

their next meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS, prepared by a Committee of the Pastoral Association, and unanimously adopted by the General Association of Massachusetts at its last meeting, demand the immediate attention of Ministers. Christians, and all the friends of the Subbath throughout the Same. After alluding to the importance of this sacred day to be failure of past efforts to promote its sanctification—its continued and increasing profunctions—and the larger of even good men falling asleep over the evils which flowers us from this source.

of even good men falling asleep over the evils which on us from this source.

Committee believe, notwithstanding, that the spirit fathers has still hold enough on this community to refer now from our backslidings, if proper measures for this as are taken, without more delay. And we think that wand effort now demanded, should begin, where it to have begun long ago, in the reformation of our to have begun long ago, in the reformation of our to have begun long ago, in the reformation of our to have begun long ago, in the reformation of our to have begun long ago, in the reformation of our to have begun long ago, in the reformation of our meetings vestered as were at the hard been offered up for several days, that the Lord night of the baguing of the Holy Spirit. Many prayers and powerful influences of the Holy Spirit. Many prayers of the baguing of the hope had indeed I hope he did bless it. On

these views, the committee propose that all the of the Sabbath, who are willing to do so, should orthersolves into local Sabbath Associations, by subthe following agreement, viz.

its all worldly business and travelling, on issue Sabbath, except for purposes of piety, necessance, and all worldly visiting and amusements on y, are contrary to the dvine will, and injurious to al, civil, and religious interests of men; we the sers agree that we will abstain from all such violations and the Sabbath, and that we will use our influence to , and that we will use our

tide our own families and others to do the same."

Committee then propose the following Resolutions:
That we approve of the foregoing plan of agreement,
recommend to ministers and churches, throughout the inwealth, to form local Sabbath Associations accord

That we recommend to ministers in all our congre Sabbaths in September, unless it shall have been done inady; and that within two weeks after this presented it is a constant of games, under this general agreement, and a restor of games, under this general agreement, and a restor the results made by each minister to the General

Sat. 3. That we recommend the appointment of a General Sent, whose time shall be devoted, so long as may be necessary, to superintend and carry into full effect, the proceed organization over the State.

All which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Committee of Pastoral Association.

E. PORTER, Chairman.

The foregoing Form of Agreement and Resolutions, as inhumitted to the General Association, were taken up severally, and after discussion and amendment, were adopted

ministed to the General Association, were taken up seve-sily, and after discussion and amendment, were adopted manimously. Attest—John Coddian, Moderator. Taunton, June 29, 1831. D. OLIPHANT, Scribe. The Committee on the Sabbath, to Ministers of the

Gospel and Christians and Patriots in Massachusets. Gospel and Christians and Patriots in Massachusett.

Men and Brethren—Experience has decided that permaent civil and religious liberty cannot exist without Christmity; nor Christianity impart its preserving power withmity; nor Christianity impart its preserving power withmit be moral impressions of the Sabbath. The abandonbrat of Schools by the rising generation would not more
crainly throw back the nation upon ignorance, than the
confidence of the proposition from the sanctuary to secular cares and recreations will extinguish the light and pathat cares and recreations will extinguish the light and paball lack upon irreligion and licentiousness.

It is alike evident, that the existing course of things, unresured, will result in the abolition of the Sabbath as a

licens of noval conservation to our country. The ardor of

noral conservation to our country. The arder of the accumulation of business, and the rapidity ments upon our coasts and rivers and canals, by end steam-boats, withdraw increasing numbers from intrations of the Goopel, and threaten the absolute on of the Sabbath as a day of religious instruction tunner.

illuence. In a commentum of evil example, accumulated by imess and pleasure, cannot be resisted by legislation, the efforts of invulated piety and conscience. An all miding public sentiment and practice, encroaching on abbath, will deaden the moral sensibilities of even men, relax their tone, and multiply their temptations, insisters and Christians will be driven from their moorand be swept downward by the current of destrictions. be swept downward by the current of destruction, we might look to revivals of religion to turn the the sinner to God, we are forbidden to expect those districtions. tions, if the toral power of the gospel is bolition of the Sabbath, or the withdrawn from its influence.

must be voluntary; and in order to

by spontaneous association, resulting from conscience, and a patriotic regard to our glorious institutions. And where so properly can an Eurolment begin, is in the churches and congregations of our commonwealth, associated expressly to austain the worship of God, and the ordinances of religion; among those who best understand the importance of the Sabbath, and are least tempted to abandon its sanctification. If the reformation does not begin at the house of God, most assuredly it is hopeless; but if all, who fear God and love their country, will associate, and amid the stream cast anchor, they will save themselves, awaken attention, extend conviction, and raise up around them a public sentiment of enlightened republicanism that will gratefully accast ancidor, may will save themselves, awaken attention, extend conviction, and raise up around them a public sentiment of enlightened republicanism that will gratefully acknowledge the beneficial influence of the Sabbath, both for the life which now is, and that which is to come. The success of voluntary associations for purposes of moral reformation on the subject of temperance, has devolped a power of self-preservation, hitherto unknown, and one which is as applicable to the sanctification of the Sabbath, as it is to the preservation of health and life. God's promises of future good to man, and the multiplying signs of their approaching fulfillment, in the wide spread attention to religion through our land, inspire the confident hope that the work is of the Lord, and that our labor will not be in vain. Let us succeed, and the nation will behold our example, and may be roused to such efforts as will redeem the Sabbath throughout the land from its growing profanations.

For the Boston Recorder

LETTER FROM PALESTINE.

For the Satura Recorder, delign, will hank Golf for the sermons of Payson to satisfy the sermons of Payson to satisfy, and still to enlarge those desires, more and more. We sincereponding in exterior beauty with the preceding nother, corresponding in exterior beauty with the preceding rolume. A valuable service would thus be rendered to the church, and the world—for while the world stands the name and labors of Payson must be had in remembrance. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH,
NOTICE TO THE FRENDS OF THE SABBATH,
IN MASSACHUSEITS.

In conformity with the plan proposed by the Sabbath Committee of Pastoral Association, and manimously approved by the General Association, and manimously approved by the General Association that June, the Rev. G. O.O.O.E.

C. Beck with is appointed General Agent for the Sabbath Committee are especially desirous that the purposes of this office.

The Committee are especially desirous that the purposes of this office.

The Committee are especially desirous that the appropriate agency of each Pastor in his own congregation. Considering the nature of the subject, the measures of the respectable ecclesiastical bodies above mentioned, and the unaiming of seminent known to exist among ministers in this case, the fullest reliance in placed upon their prompt and spontaneous efforts smoog their own people to carry fortunity of earliest the contagine from spreading, and possibly he may also the responsibility of accomplishing this work must be ecclesiastical bodies above mentioned, and the unaiming of seminent known to exist among ministers in this case, the fullest reliance in placed upon their prompt and spontaneous efforts smoog their own people to carry fortune the contagine from spreading, and possibly he may be a seen that the time is just at the seen of the subject, on the expectation of being similarly of seminent known to exist among ministers in this case, the fullest reliance in placed upon their prompt and spontaneous efforts smoog their own people to carry fortune the contagination of t Extract of a letter from Rev. Isaac Bind, Mission

BAPTIST INDIAN MISSIONS.

Letters from the Rev. Evan Jones to the Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Board, furnish the following gratifying intelligence from the Cherokees of Valley Towns :

fring intolligence from the Cherokees of Valley Towns:

June 21, 1831.—The members of the church, who live at a distance, are become so numerous, that it is scarcely possible for all to attend at one place at communion seasons. For the accommodation of those who were thus circumstanced, we appointed a sacramental meeting, for last Sabhath, and the Saturday before at Deschlesee, about 18 or 20 miles from hence; situated in the beautiful Valley, which gives the name of Valley Towns to this part of the nation.

We assembled around the Lord's table and gave the right hand of followship to fourtien or misen, who approached this sacred ordinance for the first time.

At the conclusion of the service, I perceived many persons in the congregation greatly affected. We therefore invited them to come forward and occupy a seat prepared for the anxious inquirers. Intendiately the seat was full. Several more were cleared and filled also, with sinners weeping and more more cleared and filled also, with sinners weeping and more into the art overwhelmed with various emotions. Some board down under the guilt of past sins, some hoping in the atoning blood of Jesus, while many bosoms swelled with gratitude to see their parents, wives, husbands, children, yielding to the gentle sway of the blessed Saxiour, and manifesting a willingness to leave the drudgery of Satan. The marning penitents were of all ages, from

had been offered up for several days, that the Lord might bless our meeting. And indeed I hope he did bless it. On Saturday a solemn secenity rested on the congregation. About 9 o'clock brother John Wickliffe preached. A deep solemoity rested on the audience. When he had done, I preached from Zechariah xii. 10. And I do humbly hope, that the spirit of grace and supplication was granted in a very gracious measure. There was indeed a great mourning; which, in many instances I cannot but hope, was produced by a view of him whom they have pierced. On invitation, a great number came to the anxious seats, manifesting the bitterness of their souls by sobs and tears and groanings which could not be uttered. How did the hearts seat; refusing to be comforted, but by him whose blood can heal the soul. And how shall I reiterate the praise to be one of those happy parents, who are their children come. Not only my son, mentioned a my last, but my two younger daughters, also, joined the erping throng, and four of our dear Cherokee pupils.

Our church now consists of seventy-eight members; of hom sixty-eight are Indians, nine whites and one black. It is the Indians, three males and one female. groanings which could not be uttered. How did the hearts of several of our brethren thrill with joy, and dissovle in gratitude, which no tongue can express, to see their children and near relations, lay down the weapons of rebellion, and present themselves as poor helpless sincers at the mercisent; retioning to be comforted, but by him whose blood can heal the soul. And how shall I reiterate the praise

BURMAH .- A great demand exists in Burmah for tracts, and portions of the Scriptures, and the provide an adequate supply. Mr. Judson, unor the of November last, thus writes to Mr. Bennett. "Very the following of the country. We want the and portions of the Scriptures, and every inducement is fur hed to provide an adequate supply. Mr. Judson, unde tors come from all parts of the country. We want thou-and of the Catechisms, the View, the Balance, and the In-We shall want a thousand or two of the Gospe f Luke, after the Scripure Extracts are gone. I am more and more convinced that Burmah is to be evangelized by tracts and portions of Scripture. They are a reading people beyond any in India. The press is the grand organ for Burmah. Every pull of the press throws another ray of ight through the empire."

Another press has been procured by the Board, to be for-arded by the next opportunity, and a quantity of paper a been recently shipped to the missionaries, to meet the netantly increasing demand for tracts. Bapt. Mag.

BIRTH DAY OF ROBERT RAIKES.

Fourteenth of September, - In proposing the services of the fourteenth of September, the board of managers of the American Sanday School Union intended only to suggest such services as were most simple, and might probably be attended to without occorrenience in almost every place throughout the country. They suppose, however, that where it was possible, the services would be made more various, imposing, and interesting, as the judgment and feelings of the friends of Sunday Schools might dictate.

We are happy to learn that the subject is taken up with much spirit in many places, and very interesting services are contemplated.

A friend at Elizabethtown, (N. J.) writes us that the pastors of the several churches in that place had held a meeting, at which it was resolved to observe the day in mion—the Preshyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist congreations uniting in the services. A public meeting is to be ad at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and a sermon parached gations uniting in the services. A public meeting is to be had at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and a serion picached by the Rev. Dr. M'Dowell. One hour previous to this meeting, the children and teachers will meet and form a procession, and proceed to the church, where the people of the several congregations will assemble.

We trust an impulse will be given to the cause on that day throughout our country which will be felt till the day of jubilee shall dawn on the whole earth.—S. S. Journal.

To Correspondents. -Two Obituary Notices are neces-

Notice to the Public .- Rev. Paul Dean of Boston, Rev. Notice to the Public.—Rev. Paul Dean of Boston, Rev. Charles Hudson of Westminster, Rev. Adin Ballou of Mendon, Rev. Lyman Maynard of Oxford, Rev. Nathaniel Wright of Attleborough, Rev. Seth Chandler of —, all of Massachusettts; Rev. David Picketing of Providence, R. I. and Rev. Philemon R. Russell of Winchester, N. H. have announced their full and entire separation from the denomination of Universalists; and have declared that they have formed themselves into a religious community, "to be known by the name of the Massachusetts Association of Universal Restorationists.

Gaz.

Bibles for France.—Several young men of Charleston, S. C. have communicated to the Librarian of the Bible Society in that city. Forty-five Pollars, to purchase Bibles for those in France who have not the means of procuring Walshman.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

The following was the order of the exercises on Wednesday at the annual commencement of Harvard College, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin. John George McKean,

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin. John George McKean, Cambridge.
2. A Conference. "Heraclitus, Democritus, Epicurus, and Diegenes." Asaph Churchill Milton: Daniel Waldo Lincoln, Worcester; Francis Henry Silshee, Salem; Frederick Wright, Northampton.
3. An Essay. "The disabled and disarmed Man of Power." Joseph Warren Mansur, Tenkshury.
4. A Colloquial Discussion. "The Effect which Acquaintance with Foreign Languages has upon the Originality of a Nation's Literature." George Clinton Coombs, New-Bedford; Sebastian Ferris Streeter. Boston.
5. A Conference. "The Ages of Queen Elizabeth, Charles the Second, Queen Anne, and the Present Age, considered in a Literaty point of view." Francis Gardner, Boston; Henry White Pickering, Boston; George Washington Read, Salem, Benjamin Hodges Silshee, Salem.
6. An Essay. "The Fabulous Ages." Frederick Augustus Worcester, Hollis. N. H.

6. An Essay. "The Fabulous Ages." Frederick Augustus Worcester, Hollis, N. H.
7. A Colloquial Discussion. "Comparative Influence of Individuals and Learned Societies, in forming the Literary Character of a Nation." Benjamin Goddard, Boston; Nathaniel Goddard, Hoston.
8. A Conference. "Reading, Writing, Observation of Men and Manners, and the Study of Nature, as Means of Intellectual Development." Massillon Farley, Alkinson, N. H.; Frederick Furber, Boston; John Tappan Peirce, Brookline; Francis James Russell, Plymouth.
9. A Collequial Discussion. "The Influence of the Multiplication of Books upon Literature." Caleb Fletcher Abbot, Chemisford; John Lathrop Motley, Boston.
10. A Literary Disquisition. "The Literary Influence of the early English Prose Writers." Frederick West Holland, Boston.
11. A Dissertation. "The Infirmities of Men of Genius." William Austin, Charlestown.
12. A Literary Disquisition. "Of presenting Literature and Science in Popular Forms." Edgar Buckingham, Boston; Joseph Ricketson Williams, New-Bedford.
13. A Dissertation. "The prospects of genuine Liberty in Europe." Nathaniel Tricker Beat, Milton.
14. A Philosophical Discussion. "Manual and Intellectual Labor." Frederick William Brune, Baltimore, Md.; George Cheyne Shattuck, Hoston.
15. An English Oration. "Ancient Veneration for the Public." John Hopkins Morrison, Peterboro', N. H.
16. A Forensic Disputation. "Whether there were greater Facilities in Ancient Times for an Individual's ac-

16. A Forensic Disputation. "Whether there were greater Facilities in Ancient Times for an Individual's ac-

greater Facilities in Ancient Times for an Individual's acquiring Influence, than there are now." John Giles, Totensend; Henry Cheever Simonds, Boston.

17. An English Oration. "Radicalists." William Hammatt Simmons, Boston.

18. A Deliberative Discussion. "Will the present proposed Parliamentary Reform endanger the Monarchical and Aristocratical Portion of the British Constitution!" Charles George Clinton Hale, New-York, N. Y.; Wendell Phillips, Buston.

19. An English Oration. "The Dangers of Intolerance under a Popular Government." Charles Eames, New Braintee.

under a Popular Government. Charles Eames, New Bruintree. Exercises of Candidates for the Digree of Master of Arts. 1. An English Oration. "The Dangers to which the Minds of Young Men in our Country are exposed." Mr. George Stillman Hillard. 2. A Valedictory Oration in Latin. Mr. George Chap-

2 A Valeductory Oration in Latin. Mr. George Chapman.

The following lumorary degrees were conferred. The
degree of Doctor of Lawr on Hon. Lemnel Shaw, Chief
Justice of Massachusetts; Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, of
Pennsylvanin; Hon. Peter Augustus Jay, of N. York.
The degree of Doctor in Divinity on Rev. Jeremiah Day,
of New Haven; Rev. Ichabod Nichols, of Portland;
Rev. Richard Whatley, principal of Alban Hall, Oxford,
The degree of Doctor to Medicine on Thomas Farques,
Oquebec, Lower Canada. The degree of Master of Arts on
Hon. Henry A. S. Dearborn, Hon. Barker Burnell, and
William Cushing Alwyn, Esquires.

Phi Beta Kappa Society.—The annual exercises of
this Suciety were attended on Friday, at Cambridge, by a

I'm Heta Kappa Nociety.—The annual exercises of this Suciety were attended on Friday, at Cambridge, by a large audience. The oration, which was delivered by Hon. James T. Austin, of this city, was upon the subject of du-ties of men of education. The Poem by the Rev. Mr. Kent, of Duxbury, was a spirited satire, principally upon political subjects.

Gaz.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION
This society held its first annual meeting in this city
on Thursday, the 25th ult. and continued in session, by
adjournments, till Tuesday evening. The report of the
Directors was persented, accompanied by those of the
Treasurer, the Curators, and the Censors.
Rev. Dr. Wayland was re-elected President. 17 VicePresidents were also chosen. Gideon F. Thayer,
Rec. Sec. and Solomon P. Miles, and Win, C. Woodbridge. Cor. Secretaries. Six meetings of the Burger. thee Sec and Solomon F. Shies, and Win, C. Wood-bridge, Cor. Secretaries. Six meetings of the Board of Directors have been held; an act of incorporation has been procured; a premium of 20 dollars had been offered for the best essay on the construction of school-houzes, and five essays had been offered. The number of members is rapidly increasing, and the Institute is becoming popular. More than 100 volumes have been becoming popular. More than 100 volumes have been presented for the library from publishers of books on education. \$350 had been received for the copy right of the lectures, which, with money from life-members and annual subscribers, have enabled the Institute to discharge its debts, and leave \$202 in the treasury. The lectures delivered by appointment were on Natural History, as a branch of early education—on Physical Education—On English Grammar—Influence of the List Schools on Common Schools—on the best means.

n restrictions. The annual meeting has been grainteresting to many.—[Abridged from Education of the control of tain restrictions.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDIN ATTIONS, &c.

ORDIN ATTIONS, &c.

Rev. Moses B. Chunch, was installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church in the east Parish in Stafford, Con. Aug. 25, 1831. Rev. Mr. Ety of Mansfield, made the first prayer; Rev. Mr. Vaill of Brimfield, Ms. preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Hyde of Ellington, made the installing prayer; Rev. Mr. Brockway of Ellington, gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Dennis of Somers, addressed the people; and Rev. Mr. Wood of Willington, expressed the fellowship of the churches and made the last prayer, [Com.

On the 24th ult. Rev. ELIJAH FOSTER was publicly re-ognized as pastor of the Baptist Church in Salisbury and mesbury, Ms. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Keely, of Haverhill. Ordained on the 16th ult. over the Baptist Church Janchester, Vt. Mr. Moses Field. Sermon by Ro

Aug. 4, at the Meeting-house of the Bethesda Baptist hurch, Chester co. Pa. Mr. JOHN TECKER was ordained

NOTICES.

Four-days Meeting. - A four-days meeting will com-ence in Andover, on Monday evening next, Sept. 12th, n Rev. Mr. Badger's church.

Temperance Notice.

A Meeting of the Westerly Temperance Society, in the County of Worcester, will be held at the Meeting-house in North Brookfield, on Wednesday the 14th day of September inst. at I o'clock, P. M. An address is expected by the Rev. Stephen Crosby. W. B. BANISTER, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society, will be holden at Wrentham, in the Rev. Mr. Fisk's church, on Wednesday the 14th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which addresses by members of the Society and by a Deputation from the American Board, will be delivered. It is earnestly re-

Dedham, Aug. 27th, 1831.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Columbus, Capt. Delano, at Newfork on Saturday, brings London papers to the 1st of Aug. The following summary is from the Dai. Adv. Poland.—The affairs of Poland appear to be drawing o a crisis. The Prussian Government have published declaration, that they are not neutral in Polish affairs, a declaration, that they are not neutral in Polish affairs, but consider themselves as having the right to aid the Russians in any mode, short of actual hostilities. The London Courier observes, that this declaration will no doubt change the policy of the English Cabinet, which will not conceive itself bound to adhere to a system of non-intervention, which is not adhered to by other powers. The Morning Herald expresses the hope, that both France and England will at once interfere, to compel the neutrality of Prussia.

Intelligence has been received at London of the defeat of the Poles in Lithuania. Gen. Gielgud on his retreat to the frontier, applied to the Prussian Authorities for protection, when he was shot, as it would appear, by a Polish officer. He had with him a force of 4000.

A Polish force had withstood an attack at Minak, five miles from Warsaw, by Rudiger's corps on the 14th,

A Polish force had withstood an attack at Minsk, five miles from Warsaw, by Rudiger's corps on the 14th, and after some hard fighting but without much loss, succeeded in repelling it, with a loss to the enemy of 3000 men killed and wounded, 900 prisoners, and 1000 muskets. Skrzynecki had joined this force, and fought with him against the enemy for two days, with what success was not known—But a large portion of Paskevitch's army consisting of 20,000 men had crossed the Vistual between Warsaw and the Passagan frontier. It

ime and its vicissitudes. (Loud applause.)

time and its vicissitudes. (Loud applause.)

French Perrage.—In France, we are informed by the Morning Herald the King's prejudices against the destruction of the hereditary peersge had been overcome; and that the Peers finding the general prejudice so strongly set against them would not attend at the opening of the Chambers.

Belgium .- The speech of King Leopold, at his incugration, appears to have given great satisfaction to the Belgians.—In the event of war, he expresses his determination to appeal to his people to sustain the national independence; though his policy will be that of conciliation, and regard to the commercial and manufac-

uring interests of his adepted country.

The King of Holland refuses to accede to the preli-The King of Holland refuses to accede to the preli-minaties of peace, and has communicated his dissent to the Conference of London. He charges the Great Powers with unfairly favoring his revolted subjects. "We presume," says the Morning Herald, "that this manifesto will be followed by an attack on Antwerp; but we understand the Belgians are in all respects pre-pared for hostilities with the Dutch."

pared for hostilities with the Dutch."

Portugal.—The report of the French Rear-Admiral at Lisbon states, that the French fleet forced its passage into the Tagus on the 11th July, silenced the enemy's batteries after an action of three hours and a half, and summoned the Portuguese Government to accede within two hours to all the propositions which had been previously made. The demand was immediately complied with. Don Miguel was using every exertion to procure the sum demanded.

Smale—Accounts force Mudrid of July 5th, inform

Prince Leopoid has dispensed with his large pension in England.

The Cholera.—Jassy has been nearly depopulated with the cholera and plague, and the town destroyed by fire. At Odessa, from whence we have accounts up to the 27th of June, the number of cases were forty a day. It is frightful to contemplate the vast extent of country that is now suffering from its ravges.—It rages from Dantzie, in the Bales, to Odessa, in the Biack Sea; from Odessa to Archangel, in the White Sea, and in most of the towns in the vast intermediate space. At Petersburg it has broken out in the English Back Lines, at Linese, at Line

Barbadoes on the night of the 10th inst. and in eight hours left it desolate, covered with ruins and dead hodies. Most of the public buildings of the place were destroyed; and those who experienced the great storm of 1780, concur in representing this as the most destructive and appalling of the two.

DOMESTIC.

Gor. Branch's Statement.—The Halifax Advocate of Aug. 25th, contains a letter addressed by Gov. Branch to a friend, the principal object of which appears to be to confirm the statements which his colleague Judge Berrien had previously made, in regard to the causes leading to the dissolution of the late cabinet. It consider the confirmation of the late cabinet.

"Finally, when the President found that his efforts to "Finally, when the President found that his efforts to introduce Mrs. E. into society, proved abortive, he became, every day, less communicative, and more and more formal in his hospitalities, until there could be no doubt, but that, as to myself, an unfriendly influence had obtained an ascendency in his private councils, and the result shows that he had determined to sacrifice me to gratify the feelings of those whom I had offended,

The New-York Journal of Commerce contains a nication, which the editor says is from a source that entitles it to special attention, nominating Chief Justice Marshall, as a candidate for the Presidency, and the only man, who under existing circumstances, can hope to succeed against Gen. Jackson.

The next Congress.—A majority of Jacksonians are chosen from the following states—Maine, N. Hampshite, N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, and Indiana; fifteen States, or two more than enough to elect a President, should the choice devolve upon the House of Representations.

The Post Master General has lately decided that if Post Masters do not give due notice to the publishers, in case any papers are not taken from their offices, "they are liable to pay the sum which would be due from the subscribers.

A. Hammond, Esq. near New-York, has cultivated figs for 20 years. The trees are easily raised and preserved over winter, are prolific, and the fruit is ripe about Aug. 10.

Rev. Mr. Fisk's church, on Wednesday the 14th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which addresses by members of the Society and by a Deputation from the American Board, will be delivered. It is earnestly repeated that all Clergymen in the County and all who feel in interest in Foreign Missions would attend.

It is desirable that all Gentlemen and Ladies' Missionary Associations in the County would make the Treasury of this auxiliary the medium of their payments to the American Board.

H. G. Park, Sec'ry.

Dedram, Aug. 27th, 1831.

24.

Bourt Aug. 10.

Winter Melon.—At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Charleston, on the 10th inst., of which we find an account in the Charleston Cycetete, Mr. J. D. Legare exhibited the winter melon of owns its keeping perfectly sound during the whole winter. These meione it is said are raised in large quantities on the shores of the Mediterranean and in the Orange Gardens of Toulon, whence the markets of Paris are supplied.

They are also imported into England, and are to be found in the fruit shops every winter.—N. Y. E. Post.

found in the fruit shops every winter.—N. Y. E. Post. Nexport, R. I.—Here the manufacture of Wrought Laces, or rather as it is technically termed, "Lace running," was commenced in the winter of 1825-6, under the superintendence of a Mr. and Mrs. Windsor, from England, and was prosecuted by them with a considerable degree of success for two or three years. There is no regular establishment, such as buildings, apparatus, &c.; but the business is conducted by enterprising individuals, who employ, at present, about five mundeed Females, and more are winted. They take the work given out to them to their own homes, where they employ just as much time on it as their inclinathey employ just as much time on it as their inclina-tion dictates, or other domestic arrangements will ad-mit. The work is very frequently taken with them to tea parties. They can earn from twenty-five to thirty cents a day.

The receipts of the Albany and Schenectady Rail road are said to be at the rate of \$34,000 for nine weeks, and it is supposed the amount will be greatly increased by the employment of locomotives, which are nearly ready.

Saratoga and Schenectady Rail Road .- The ground Saratoga and Schenectaly Ratt Road.—The ground was broken, with formal ceremonics, at Saratoga Springs, on the 20th ult. After a procession, and music, a prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. M Carties, and an address was delivered by Hon. Esck Cowen. The first earth for the road was removed by Mr. Cambreleng, President of the Rail Road Company. The visiters to the Springs next summer, it is expected may travel on a Rail Road from Albany to the Springs.

Damage by Lightning — The thunder storm on Tuesday, last week, reached Philadelphia. A house in Wharton street was smitten by the fluid—the chimneys prestrated, ceiling rent, and the floors torn up. No lives were lost, nor any bodily injury sustained by the dwellers. Three men were killed instantaneously by

with him against the enemy for two days, with what success was not known.—But a large portion of Paskevitch's army consisting of 20,000 men had crossed the Vistula between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier. It is expected that the Russian forces will march upon Warsaw by the Pruga side, while Paskevitch will attack the capital by the left bank of the Vistula. The Poles will have the advantage of a central position, but great apprehensions are entertained for their fate.

France.—The three days passed over in France without any disturbance of the public peace. The king's speech was delivered on the 24th inst. and received with considerable applause: in regard to Poland. The conflict excites the liveliest emotions in the heart of Europe. I am endeavouring to put an end to it. After having offered my mediation, I have sought to induce that of the great Powers. I have wished to stop the effusion of blood; to preserve the south of Europe from the evils of the contagion which this war is propagating; and, above all, to assure for Poland, whose course has recalled the old affections of France in the Poles with the considerable applause. In Festival the propagating of the propagati mediately and two of his crew injured. [Traceller. Insurrection of the Slaves.—The Journal of Commerce of Friday consists a letter from Richmond, dated August 28th, in which it is represented that the information received from Southampton had induced the Governor to order the troops who were returning, back to the scene of insurrection—that new murders had been committed there—that fresh insurrections had broken out at Halifax, N. C. and Surry and Nausemond, Va.—and that great alarm had been excited at Richmond. But the Richmond Compiler of the 29th, contains a paper which is styled official, and which purports to be the report of Gen. Eppes, from his head quarters, representing the disturbances as entirely resulted, and the insurgents are all taken or killed, except Turner, the leader, who was still actively pursued. A letter in the Petersburgh Intelligencer, of Aug. 30, confirms the above representation, and states that the rebels did not at any time exceed forty or fifty in number.—D. Adv.

Joseph P. Judkins, who was tried last week before the

Joseph P. Judkins, who was tried last week before the Superior Court at Gilford, Strafford Co. on an indictment for the murder of his father, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for life. [Concord Statesman.

MARRIAGES.

In this rity, Capt. Joseph Young, to Miss Almira Cope-and; Bradford M. Wales, M. D. of Randolph, to Miss Howard, Formula W. Granville Whittington, to Miss Cor-delia Wilder.

deha Wilder.

In Clarlestown, Capt. John Paty, of Plymouth, to Mrs. Mary Ann Jefferson; Mr. Wm. P. Bullard, to Miss Lucy H. Bennett.—In Quincy, Capt. Ebenezer Underwood, to Miss Sarah C. Thayer.—In Milton, Mr. Simeon Faxon, of Randolph, to Miss Hannah R. Adams.—In West Cambridge, Mr. Wm. F. Homer, to Miss Adelina M. Wellington.—In Mendon, Rev. Seth Chandler, of Medway, to Miss Arvilla Tenney, of New Ipswich, N. H.—In New Benford, Mr. Benjamin F. Howland, to Miss Mary Ann Russell, doughter of Mr. Reuben R.

DEATHS.

into the Tagus on the 11th July, silenced the enemy's batteries after an action of three hours and a half, and summoned the Portuguese Government to accede within two hours to all the propositions which had been previously made. The demand was immediately compiled with. Don Miguel was using every exertion to procure the sum demanded.

Spain — Accounts from Madrid of July 8th, inferm us, that Gadiz had ceased for the present to be a free port, and that the Commanding General had replied to the remonstrances of the merchants, that his orders were imperative, and should be forcibly executed, if necessary. The fortifications were repairing, and every preparation made to fortify the place. Fatther accounts from Medrid of the 14th state, that a levy of 50,000 men had been ordered.

Russia — The cholera morbus continues its ravages at St. Petersburg. Up to the 10th July, the total number of cases were 3,418, and the number of deaths 1,479.

England — The reform hill was still in progress but there was of course no fear of the result in the House of Commons.

Prince Leopold has dispensed with his large pension in England.

The Cholera.—Jassy has been nearly depopulated.

The Cholera.—Jassy has been nearly depopulated.

CONTAINING "The Daily Scripture Expositor."

Just published by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill.

This work is intended—

1. To furnish those who have not the advantage of a

To furnish those who have not the advantage of all large library, with the substance of the rescarches of eminent biblical students; and to explain many eastern allusions, which are frequently not understood.
 To form a portable book of reference for those who wish to employ their leisure moments in acquiring additional knowledge of the Scriptures.
 To be a companion to the Bible in the closet, by the perusal of one article each day, morning or evening; so that by an easy process the mind may be stored with the illustration of three hundred and sixty-five portions of the word of God, in the course of one year.

ord of God, in the course of one year.

4. To lead by its reflections to the habit of drawing im-4. To lead by its reflections to the habit of drawing it provement from every part of holy writ. Many of the potions explained, are of a description not generally chose for meditation; but "all scripture is given by inspiration (i.e., and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for or rection, for instruction in righteoueness."

Aug. 31.

JEREMY TAYLOR IN MINIATURE. THE COMFORTS OF PIETY, taught from four heads in Religion: Faith, Hope, The Holy Spirit and Prayer, addressed to a Lady. By Jeremy Taylor, author of Holy Living, price one dollar for ten copies, same size as Daily Piety. Just published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

CORLNG, No. 132 Washington street.
Of Jeremy Taylor's Work's Dr. Rust thus observes—
"They will be famous to all succeeding generations, for
their richness of fancy, clearness of expression, copiousness
of invention, and general usefulness to all the purposes of a
Christian."

Christian."

"It is my full conviction," says Coleridge, "that in any half dozen sermons of Dr. Donne, or Jeremy Taylor, there are more thoughts, more facts and images, more excitements to inquiry and intellectual effort, than are presented to the congregations of the present day in as many churches or meeting-hottses during twice as many months."

Sept. 7.

SHAWLS.

DANE'S SHAWL WAREHOUSE, No. 121 Washington Street, FOUR Invoices of MERINO SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE, comprising a very extensive assortment of rich patterns, many of which are entirely new; the quality is superior to any before received.

Also,—A great variety of SHAWLS of other fabrics, all sizes and colors.

Sept. 7.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY. THE FRANKLIS INSURANCE COMPANY give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU-SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against FIRE

on Buildings, Merchandise and other property.

Thoy also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount a exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one risk. Office No. 44, State Street, Boston.

FRANCIS WALCH, President.

JOSEPH WARD, Secry. 25w. Sept. 7, 1831 Buildings, Merckane

POETRY.

THE SPRING JOURNEY.

[By Bishop Heber.]

Oh, green was the corn as I rode on my way,
And bright were the dews on the blossoms of May,
And dark was the sycamore's shade to behold,
And the oak's tender leaf was of emerald and gold.
The thrush from his holly, the lark from his cloud,
Their chorus of rapture sung jovial and loud;
From the soft vernal sky to the soft grassy ground.
There was beauty above me, beneath, and around.
The mild southern hereze brought a shower from the The mild southern breeze brought a shower from the And yet though it left me all dripping and chill, I felt a new pleasure, as onward I sped, To gaze where the rainbow gleamed broad over head. Oh such be life's journey, and such be our skill,
To lose in its blessings the sense of its ill!
Through sunshine and shower may our progress be eve
And our tears add a charm to the prospect of heaven.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph. PETER'S ANSWER .- JOHN XX& 17.

Dost ask me if I love thee, Lord, And Thou omniscient as Thou art? As so may be my last reward! But theu canst read mine inmost heart.

My heart is fix'd; my choice is made; Whate'er my lot in life may be. In weal or wo, in sun or shade. Lord, I will live and die to Thee.

And I will feed the scatter'd sheep With all a shepherd's constant care; Forgive these tears; but—I must weep That thou shouldst doubt the love I hear.

No; ask me, Lord, if yonder sur.
Is shining in the heavens above;
Or, if Thou art the Promis'd One;
But do not ask me if I love.

BIOGRAPHY.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF JEREMIAH EVARTS, ESQ. Of the character of Mr. Evarts's piety, much

ought to be said. It was strongly built upon fix-ed principles. No man could be long in his comany without observing the connection between his principles and conduct. This was one of the lessons which his every-day deportment practically taught, and with great clearness and strength. Religion with him was not an empty notion, nor an external form, nor the usage of a sect or party. Human opinions were a very little matter to him, when opposed to the declarations of the Bible. To these he gave implicit confidence, without reserve or qualification. If there was a class of truths to which he felt peculiar attachment, they were those which have ever been most obnoxious to a world lying in wickedness: which are most discriminating in their moral in-fluence; which give God the throne, and pros-trate every creature at his footstool. I have not the means of knowing extensively his theological views in the latter part of this life; but in his early reading he was strongly attached to the works of Calvin, Edwards, and Hopkins. There was nothing of bigotry or intolerance about him. If he judged any man with severity, it was him-

and prominence to his dying hour. The same stendfastness and sobriety which led him to form so just an estimate of moral objects, the same high standard of piety, the same solicitude for young Christians, the same interest in benevolent institutions, the same self-renunciation which shone in such sweet and amiable lustre in his dy-ing hours; were exhibited in hold and strong relief in the bright morning of his hopes. I was familiar with his early history; and when I first read the narritive of his death, I could not help saying, 'It is such a death as I should expect Mr. Evarts to die. He has finished his course as he began it. His light never waned, but was strong

and steady to the last.'

During his whole course, his religious character was marred by comparatively few blemishes. He was every where circumspect and watchful. The lustre of his Christian reputation has never been obscured, nor his usefulness abridged by

any real or alleged deviations from moral correct-

ness and propriety even in little things.

He possessed a remarkably kind and fraternal spirit. There was nothing barsh or manuable, thing rigid or unrelenting about him. Though his temperament was naturally of a mercurial cast, and though he was capable of kindling when unreasonably opposed, yet he very rarely over-stepped the bounds of Christian meekness. In condust of the Missionary enterprise, his opinions were sometimes controverted measures were sometimes overruled, but he bore the opposition with mildness, and cheerfully submitted to the judgment of his brethren. One of his associates in office has remarked, "In all our intercourse, for ten years, I do not remember receiving from him a single harsh or unkind

His piety too was eminently practical. It was the business of every day; and accompanied him wherever he went, and appeared in whatever he did. It was not the religion of the imagination, but of cordial obedience to the divine commands Nor was it a fitful religion, but a course so steady, that, to the eye of men, he rarely hesitated and faultered. And yet, he had no small degree of the inspiration of Christian feeling. There was an ardor about him that rebuked and put to shame

slothful and cold professors. He was the decided friend of revivals of reli-gion; and until he became immersed in the great ubject of Missions, labored much and actively to promote them. In the memorable revival in Yale college in the summer of 1802, and in the subsequent revival in the city of New-Haven, in the winter of 1808, his fervent prayers and indefatigable efforts, in season and out of season, in the city and in the adjacent villages, will be long and gratefully remembered. He was in the habit of frequently remarking, and his prayers and whole conduct were in accordance with the remark, that he saw no way in which our nation could be savel from infidelity and utter ruin, except by revivals of religion, more numerous and

for the accomplishment of this object, his whole hope was in the effusions of the Holy Spirit. was also the firm friend of the Sabbath. The Sabbath was to him a day of very great en joyment. The profanation of it he regarded as a great national sin, ruinous to the moral principles and virtue of individuals, the parent of crimes and certainly drawing after it national judgments and final national corruption, and the extinction of ional judgments our free institutions. He took a most active part in the measures adopted to prevent the transportation of the mail on that sacred day; wrote circulars and petitions, and presented them for signatures; conversed extensively with members of Congress on the subject; and compiled and published the pamphlet consisting of extracts from memoriale to Congress from different parts of the

powerful than any heretofore experienced; and

ountry on this matter, together with an introduction and conclusion written by himself. This was attended with much labor and pecuniary sacrifice.

The practical usefulness of his Christian char-

The practical usefulness of his Christian character consisted pre-eminently in his simple benevolence. This was its beauty and glory. While his mind was awake to the general condition and prospects of the church, and while he took a deep interest in her literary institutions and the learning of her ministers, and while with an eagle eye, he watched the operations of the press and whatever might influence the religious and moral opinions and habits of the community, he did not overlook those silent and unostentatious deeds of merce. those silent and unostentations deeds of mercy, which every where distinguish the benevolence of the gespel. As he was often called to urge the he gespel. As no was beliams of Christian liberality, so he felt them. He resolved to give one-tenth of his income, however small. His accounts on this subject were kept small. His accounts on this subject were kept with serupulous accuracy; and as his income in-creased, from his salary, and his publications and some other sources, the proportion given in charity was much increased. His religion seemed to consist in escaping from the dominion of a selfish mind, and in seeking, not his own, but the things that are Christ's. Few men have done more to raise the standard of Christian liberality in the

American churches than he.

And with all these excellencies, his piety was of the sweetest and most humble kind. One of the greatest charms of his character was his unfeigned humility. This he found by frequent inter-course with the mercy-seat. He was a man of prayer, and cultivated the self-denying graces by This he found by frequent interntimate fellowship with God.

Christian holdness was the prominent trait in the character of Mr. Evarts. If he had lived in the days of persecution, he would have been among the first to have gone to the stake. "Be hold in the service of God. It is the only thing worth being hold for." This was the spirit of the

He possessed a bold and undaunted decision of character. He was often placed in situations which gave him a noble opportunity of exercising this spirit, and he did it.—Neither flatteries nor frowns could move him.

"Whate' ere he went,— Th's lesson still he taught, to fear no ill But sin, no being but Almghty God."

It was not an assumed and fictitious independence that he possessed; it was not founded in ca-price and passion; nor put on for the sake of differing from others; but it grew out of a delib erate, steadfast regard to God and duty; and to these he adhered, whatever might be the consequences. He was as much above the opinions and customs of the world, as any man I ever knew. When once he had formed his purposes, he did not stop to ask what others might do in relation to them, but vigorously carried them into execution, and left observers to speculate, and opposers to complain afterward. I have known him, especially about the time he began the world, to suffer severely both in his reputaand mind. I have rarely met with a man who so habitually desired that every doubtful opinion and measure should be freely and fully discussed.

And hence it was, that there was nothing boisterous in his religion, and nothing transient. And hence it was, that there was nothing boister-ous in his religion, and nothing transient. It was fresh resolution and fortitude. Who that intious in his religion, and nothing transient. It was no fitful and momentary thing, but seemed introduced in the religion of intelligence, system, and zeal: and seemed to pervade with its vital influence, all his habits of thinking and principles of action. and seemed to pervade with its vital innuence, and his habits of thinking and principles of action.

His piety also was remarkably uniform. From the first commencement of his Christiau career, he possessed several strong and prominent charhe possessed several strong and prominent charhe possessed several strong and prominent charhe possessed several strong and prominent charhed and activity.

Few men were so well able to sustain this determined character, because few-possessed his judgment and discrimination, and his remarkajudgment and discrimination, and his remarka-ble balance of mind. Men there are, of unbend-ing integrity and firmness, but they have little judgment to direct and govern them. Right or wrong, wise or unwise, they will not be diverted from their designs. But this is not Christian boldness, but unchristian obstinacy. There was nothing from which Mr. Evarts was at a greater remove than this. Though he often formed very important decisions almost intuitively, he was, to a remarkable degree, freed from imprudence and fully and successfully devoted .- Spring's Address.

the way from Leicester his mind was filled with recoilections of his father, and the scene of his earliest days. No scotter did he enter the house, selling this poison, to all who will purchase, and an he hastened into the parlour, fell upon his nees, and poured forth the most fervent and humble supplications. Wishing not to interrupt those cred moments, the two or three individuals who itnessed the intensity of his feelings withdrew. on after he went into the burial ground, and opping on his knees at his father's grave, with his bands extended over the top of the monumen-tal stone, and his eyes closed, but at intervals lift-ed up to heaven, he offered up a most remarkaprayer. He breathed forth an impassioned desire to "join the blessed company above;" en-treated that he might be permitted to "know his departed father, and that their united prayers on cheld their Redcemer face to face together.

"In private he was characterised by all the applicity so natural to exalted genius, by primtive sanctity, and most indulgent sympathy. One who knew him well, and knew him longer than almost any other living man, after more than half a century of friendship, unreserved and un-interrupted till now, says, in a letter to him who addresses you, 'What a loss! Most sensibly do I feel it. Not only did I admire Mr. Hall on ac-Hall on account of his superior talents, but I loved him ount of his goodness. The splendour of his enius was seen and admired by every one : but ey who were admitted to intimacy with him, one knew the excellence of his heart. They often lost sight of his mighty powers, in admira-tion of his deep humility, his exalted piety, his childlike simplicity, the ingenuous deference which e paid to others, the tenderness of his compasn, and the extent and warmth of his benevoence. But we shall see him here no more. I was invited to bury him as I did Dr. Ryland, and I most earnestly wished to have performed ervice, but I was too ill to attempt it. A little onger, and we shall meet again." - Rev. J. Birt.

"In preaching, he usually began calm and colected, speaking in a low tone, and looking on-ward as he went, as if to survey afresh the region of thought he was about to traverse, but not often giving an indication of these torrents of eloquence that were soon to be poured from his lips. times, at the immencement, he hesitated, and seemed perpland, as if dissatisfied with what he had intended to say; at others, when he was about to establish a truth, or enforce a general principle, he would enter upon a course of clear and powerful reasoning, rendered equally attrac-

tive and astonishing by the delectable purity and beauty of his style. In this latter case, the sen-tences were finished with such exquisite care, that he appeared to have selected not merely the that he appeared to have selected not merely the most appropriate, but the only words which served his purpose, and yet delivered with such freedom and ease, that they seemed the first which came into his mind. As he proceeded, he increased in animation and strength of utterance; in his application of the principles he had advanced, or the doctrine he had discussed, he grew more intense and ardent; and when he had risen to a certain pitch of holy excitement, his brow would expand, his countenance brighten, and, would expand, his countenance brighten, and, drawing back his majestic form in the pulpit, he drawing back his majestic form in the pulper, he would come forward again, charged with the fullness of his message to his hearers, and address them in tones and language which made every heart vibrate. But it was not with his lips only that he spoke; his eloquence was more intellectual and spiritual than audible sounds could make tical and spiritual than authors are accounted to the speaking eye told volumes. Whether beaming with benignity, or lighted up with intelligence, or blazing with intense and hallowed feeling, that eye indicated sentiments and emography. tions which words were not made to Rev. N. Bosworth.

MISCELLANY. From the Journal of Humanity. NUMBER V.

A Committee of five distinguished physicians was appointed, by the Philadelphia Medical Society, January 24, 1829, to take into consideration the propriety of that Society expressing their opinion with regard to the use of ardent spirits, and to rame such resolutions as they might deem proper.

That Committee, after careful attention to subject, made a report which was ordered to be printed; and the resolutions appended to it, were adopted by the Society, July 11, 1829. In one of these resolutions they say, That this Society earnestly advises its members to employ their personal nestly advises its members to employ their personal and private influence for the suppression of the moderate use of spirituous liquors; and that, for this purpose, the members are advised themselves to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors under any circumstances, except as a medicine.

In the report they say that they have thought it advisable to offer those judgments and opinious, which they have been induced to form from their approximate any exceptioners, of the proportion of

experience as practitioners, of the proportion of deaths enumerated in the bills of mortality, which ay reasonably be ascribed to intemperance. And that by running over the diseases mentioned in the bills, and making an estimate of each, the total amount averages about one sixth of the whole; or 700 in 4252. Here a most respectable body of hysicians, with the best qualifications and opporunity for judging correctly, give it as their opin-on that about one-sixth of the deaths in Philalphia, or 700 out of 4292, are occasioned by strong

Suppose it were discovered by these physicians, Suppose it were discovered by these physicians, that the death of these 700 persons were occasioned, not by ardent spirits, but by poisoned flour; and that this fact were published to the world. What ought the community to think of those persons, who after knowing this, should, for the sake of money, continue to seil that flour as an article of diet? Could they, should they continue thus to replenish the grave yards, give credible evidence of being good men? Would not the whole comcry out against them as murderers?

And suppose that this poison, like that of ardent pirit, were as destructive to the soul as to the body, that would the community think of such persons Could they be made to believe that they were good men, and were seeking in this, the highest temporal d eternal good of their fellow men? Says the Hon. W. Cranch, Chief Judge of the and eternal good of t

District of Columbia, speaking of the man who un-derstands the nature and effect of ardent spirit, and yet offers it to his friend, "I know that the cup is poisoned—I know that it may cause death—I know that it may cause more than death-that it may lead him to crime—to sin—to the fortures of ever-lasting remotes.—Am I not then a murderer? score than a murderer? As much worse as the soul is better than the body?"

And again, after adverting to the fact, that 37,000 are killed by adent spirits in the United States in a year, he says. "If ardent spirits were nothing a remarkable degree, freed from imprudence and rashness. It was his characteristic discretion, as well as his zeal and intrepidity, that so sensibly promoted his usefulness, and secured for him the confidence and co-operation of the churches, in that heavenly light which the Almighty has implanted in our bosoms to guide us through the obscure passages of our pilgrimage, if they did not fully and successfully devoted.—Spring's Address. ROBERT HALL.

The following are extracts from Sermons, occasioned by the death of Mr. Hell.

"A remarkable instance of his religious ardour in this respect occurred on a visit to Arushy. On

What ought the community then to think of thus are knowingly accessory to this temporal and eternal ruin.

Suppose that they made it a business to manufacture posoned flour, because they could make a little more money than they could to sell the grain? and that all the evils which are now occasioned by ardent spirit, were occasioned by that flour. Would the community, if actuated by virtuous principle endure it? And what would be thought case, of such excuses as the following? V sell this poisoned flour except in large quantities We do not sell in small quantities, nor suffer it to he used in our store; and we never sell to men wh are so badly poisoned already, as to be past al we did not we must change our business, or we We sell, it is true, to men in health, and i uld not support our fam ies. Besides other will sell, if we do not, and make money by it; and the may not we have the profits as well as others

Would such excuses endure the scrutiny of an nlightened Christian public? Could the men who ould make them, and go on with their work of death, expect to be viewed and treated as good

And will such excuses with regard to the traffic in that which is poison not only to the body but the soul; which sends undying agonies through endless being, endure the scrutiny of that day, then the secrets of all hearts, and the con of all actions are revealed? And can the men who ue to make them, and deal out the poison, even in large quantities and to soher men, meet the approbation of Him, who will render to every

man according to his work?

And what should we think of the man who should continue the traffic in poisoned flour, and say, It is a great evil to be sure,—it is wrong, and no doubt kills many persons; and I have resolved, after I have sold out what I have on hand, not to purchase any more. But I have a large quantity on hand, I cannot afford to lose it, and I must sell that, if I can. Cannot afford to lose it? And yet the traffic wrong? No doubt it kills many? Can you then afford to sell it, and meet the consequences you then afford to sell it, and meet the consequences of being knowingly accessory to the death of your fellow men? Will it in the end be profitable to yourself or to others? No—for it is written, by a hand which is Omnipotent, Thou shalt not kill. And the universe will witness, that no man can, on the whole, gain by it.

And can be by selling, even what he may have on hand, that which tends to destroy not the body only, but the soul? And when by using what he

nay have on hand, some persons may be ruin or both worlds? Would it not be more profitable lose the poison, or turn it to some account that to lose the poison, or turn it to some account that will not injure men, than to run the hazard of destroying their souls? As you know (for I speak to those that know) that men would be better without the use of it, be more likely to be useful here, and happy hereafter—and that some by the use, even of what you may have on hand, may be ruined forever, does not interest, humanity, conscience, religion, every thing dear in this life, and
the life to come, urge you to renounce this work of
death at once and forever.

J. EDWARDS,

Cor. Sec. A. T. Society.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN PHILAN-THROPY.

It is with uncommon pleasure we read such tri-butes to individuals, whose labors in the sacred cause of humanity, as well as morals richly enti-tle them to a distinction far above worldly greatness. We extract from the Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperanes Society's report, the following kind overflowing of a Scotchman's heart :-

"Your Committee cannot close their sketch of the triumphs of "the Temperance Emancipation, without a notice, however cursory, of the progress of the cause in that continent where it had its origin. It would be an act of ingratitude towards our American friends, were we in any degree to throw into the shade the obligations under which we lie to them for having originated this noble cause. If the name of Washington and others are deservedly dear to them for their struggles in the cause of freedom, there are other names which will descend to the Intest posterity, as the deliv-erers of their country from a thraldrom more drendful by far than that of any foreign yoke. It was reserved for such men as Beecher, and Kittredge, and Hewitt, to stand forth before an astonished world, and with a moral courage which invests them with immortal honor, to seize this hy-dra-headed monster, Intemperance, and to lay him dra-headed monster, Intemperance, and to by him prostrate in the dust. They looked abroad on their country, and they saw that a sweeping flood was desolating the fair plains of a New World they attempted not, by a puny effort, to roll back its waters of death, but they conceived the project of stopping them at the fountain, and drying up the sources of supply; and already the raging torrent has almost subsided into a brook. Wel may those noble men rejoice in what they have achieved! How many bitter waters of sorrow have they dried up, and how many streams of gladness have they opened, to those whom mise-ry had marked as her own! What a consolation to such a man as Beecher, to think, that not in America alone he is enjoying the results of his labors, but that many thousand copies of his little work have circulated through Britain—have belped to awaken the energies of her slumbering people, and to dispel the long and dreary night of sorrow which reigned in so many of her dwell-

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

We are threatened to be blessed with the inesti-nable privilege of the liberty of the press, which is uarantied by this tepublic to every man whether winte or rea. On Unursially morning the editor of this paper was summoned to appear before Colonel Nelson, commander of the Georgia Guard, who was then in this place with a detachment, for the purpose of receiving a lecture as to his future conduct as editor of the Phienix. We have room but for the substance of the lecture.

The Colonel wheat real to use that there had been a

The Colonel observed to us that there had been a reat many lies, and abusive and libellous articles utdished in the Phonix. These slanders have sen directed against the State of Georgia and the leorgia Guard. Heretofore they (the Guard) had exercised forbearance towards us on a understood him to say) of Mr. Worce with the Phornix. Now they had got rid, Worcester, and we must now look out. also observed that as they could not presecute us for libel, the only way that we rould be punished would be to deal with us in their individual and private capacity, to tie us to a tree and give us a sound whipping. And this assuredly will be done if any more slanders are published. He made other rethreat to which we have allufed is contained in

what we have related,

Now to cut the matter short at present, we say, as we have beretofore said, that we are not aware Chaving slandered Georgia and the Guard, and if we have, we think it a very poor way indevince the world of it by flagellating us. They will vince the world of it by flageliating us. They will not establish their innuerne by such a method, we can assure them. Truth has been our object, and truth shall be our object. Further—If we cannot be presented for libel, (of which by the way, we were not aware belore) and if Col. Nelson is an positive that slanders have been published, and if he is desirous to make that appear to the satisfaction of the world, he can certainly find where an action for libel well lie. He complains of some missionaries world, he can certainly nonbel will lie. He complains of some missionaries
having published falsehoods about him. What
great obstacle is there in the way of proving these
falsehoods? These missionaries are white menmanufactured by the complaints of some missionaries

BRUSHI

JOJ

MANUFACTU they hold themselves responsible for what they have said in the Phonix, and we know they will not shrink from any investigation of their isser-tions before a disinterested tribunal. Finally, we cannot consider the present movement but as an attempt to frown us down .- Cherokee Phanix.

-The way to avoid long Prayers .- The most offectual method of ensuring a short prayer is, to begin nearly where the wordy and tedious offerers of prayer leave off.-For example, they com monly put off the petition for the coming of nouly put off the petition for the coming of Christ's kingdom till the close; do you follow the example of the Savioor, and begin with it, or introduce it quickly. Let this be especially attended to at Missionary prayer-meetings. So at all other meetings for special prayer, keep in view, from beginning to end, that particular blessing which you are met to implore.

CARD.

The subscriber desires to express his gratifule to the ludies of his congregation for the token of affection they have given him in contributing Forty Bollars, to constitute him an honorary member for life of the American Educa-Hopkinton, Aug. 30th, 1831.

NEW RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

are for sale, just published,
THE COMMUNICANTS GUIDE, in an Introduction
the Sucrament of the Lord's Supper, by J. P. K. Henhaw, D. D. Rector of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore.
A HELP TO PROFESSING CHRISTIANS, in

ing their Spiritual State and Growth in Grace, by the THE WAY OF SALVATION, a Sermon by the Rev. bert Barnes, of Philadelphia.
ANNALS OF YALE COLLEGE, from its foundation

ear 1831, with an Appendix, containing Statistical and exhibiting the present condition of the Institu-AIDS TO DEVOTION, in three parts, including Watt's JAY'S EXERCISES FOR THE CLOSET for every

NEW WORKS-Just Received. A HELP to Professing Christians, in judging their send State and Growth in Grave. By Rev. John Bar A STATISTICAL TABLE, showing the influence and Barbone temperance on the Churches, by I. Richmon THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN'S GUIDE. Buck. For sale by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Couldill.

PEIRCE & PARKER, have just received a further supply of "Directions to Persons just commencing a Religious Life."—Fith Edition. Price 6 cts. retail, 60 c.

No. 37.

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GOD'S INSTRUMENT FOR THE CONVERSION OF MEN.—A SERMON, delivered at the Installation of Rev. Joshua W. Powers, over the Exangelical Church in Kingston, Mass. June 15, 1831, by Richard S. Stortz, Pastor of the First Church in Braintree. Just Published by PEIRCE & PARKER, 9 Cornhill.

Aug. 31.

TRIUMPHANT DEATHS:

TRIUMPHANT DEATHS;
OR brief notices of the happy deaths of twenty-six Sabbath Schools. Published by the Connecticut S. S. Union. Price 25 cents. Just received and for sale by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington street.
N. B. Several books like the above have appeared is this country and in England. Their utility has been extensively acknowledged; and it is hoped, that the good of the rising generation will be promoted, by adding one more to their number. The present collection has been compiled from foreign periodicals, and from the Connecticut Sabbath School Herald. It will be found to contain some striking illustrations of the truth of the declaration, that, they who seek the Lord early shall find him.
At 50—Ancient Architecture, a book for Children, with 14 heartiful copperplate engravings.

Albeautiful corperplate eggravings.
History of the American Baptist African and Haytien
Missions. By the author of the History of Baptist Indian
Missions.

Also—the Rushbearing. A Tale.

35 New Toys at 13 cents per dozen.
Newton's Works. In 2 vols, complete.
Vacations at Home, consisting of conversations on Facts
outsined in the Cons. S. School Herald. Is Parss, Tales of Egypt, by the author of the Family Temperance Meeting. Aug. 31.

ADVENTURES of a FRENCH SOLDIER,

EXEMPLIFYING the Evil, Crime and Safferings of War. With Reflections by Philanthropos, Author of "The Sword," "Howard and Napoleon," &c. Just published by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington street. The following passage is extracted from the author's Preface.

The following passage is extracted from the author's Preface.

The two little books which I composed for children of the Salbhath School, viz. "The Sword or Christmas Presents," and "Haward and Napoleon contrasted," having been very well received by the Christian public, I have been induced to make a third attempt. Although topics suitable to my purpose are not wanting, I have made choice of the "Adventures of a French Sergeant," as a medium whereby much of the evil, crime and suffering of war may be excupplified. This, to be sure, might have been done by a work of fiction, therefore mighal; but, beside my transit. he exceptified. This, to be sure, might have been done by a work of fiction, altogether original; but, beside my repugnance to books of that kind, there are, also I too may facts on hand, to leave any occasion to recort to Section, to give an interest to such relations. Would to God, there were no more truth in the journals of military men that there are in works of facey; but we are constrained to admit the truth of the many horrible relations, which have been laid before the public in private, military journals. 31

NEW BOOKS. ANNALS OF YALE COLLEGE, in New Haven, Ct. on its foundation, to the year 1831. With an Appendix, notaining Statistical Tables, &c. By Ebenezer Baldwin, THE MOTHER'S BOOK. By Mrs. Child, author of Examel Hamada. Frigal Housewife," &c. &c.
AIDS TO DEVOTION, in three parts. Including

Watt's Guide to Prayer."

A UNIVERSAL HISTORY of Christian Martyrlom from the larth of our Saxiour to the latest periods of presentium. Originally compased by the Rev. John Fox. A Watter String and String and

HELP TO PROFESSING CHRISTLINS IN judging their spiritual state and growth in go • Examine yourselves whether ye be in the fait our coun selves: Linux ve not your own selve, he can Christ is in you, except ye be reproducted.

"Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of mr Saxiour Jesus Christ," 2. Pet. By the Rev. John Barr, author of the Scriptor Assistan, Sr. From the Edinburgh Edition, published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 111 W

WARREN ACADEMY IN WOBURN THE Trustees of Warren Academy in We be public, that the next quarter will ammor any, the 12th of September. The Academy tales of Baston, and will be under the case in Section, and will be an qualified Preceptor.

placed in the commodiums boarding-bonse, and gas the Academy, will be under the constant supervision Lastracter. Board, \$1,50 per week, and Totton S quarter. Charlestonen, Aug. 25, 1831. 2w. Aug.

BOOK BINDING.

IN all its Leanches, will be executed with available, fid its and despatch, over the Bookstore of WILLIAM HV 9 Lot Washington street. Aug. 24.

NEW JEWELRY.

WILLIAM M. WESSON, has taken the 105 Washington Street, and has opened a good assemble of JEWELRY and FANCY GOOLS of the latest fi N. B .- Silver Spoons manufactured to

BRUSHES-No. 8 Exchange street

JOHN DOANE, JR.

MANUFACTURES and keeps enostantly for Sale
ture No. 8 Exchange street, Roston, and at in-Mand
ory in Charlestown, a complete assortment of BRU Shill
of all descriptions in common use, which are offered
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HELSHES not on hand, made to order, at short in the article are requested to tail a

CASH PATE for Bristles. InOn Aug.

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE fall term of this Institution will communicate to youth of both sexes. Tutton, including attention and Philosophical Lorentz and Philosophical Lorentz and performanship each day at extra hours, \$3.00 per for a less time than a quarter, two shillings per we ar a less time than a quarter, two shillings per was Board may be procured in respectable families, an analise terms. JAMES TOWNER, Precept Groton, August 22d. 3w. Aug.

TO PHYSICIANS.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal State Weekly AND MONTHLY.
THE design of the Boston Medical and Sournal is to offer to the Physician and Sournaniem form and at short intervals, facts and

periods of leisure for reading enjoyed by acrive prac-ers of the Healing Art, and enables the Edinor to m the earliest herald, on this side the Atlantic, of newly covered remedies, of new and enlightened modes of 1 tice, and in fact of all those lights which are shed shedding as altuminate absorbing in the sales are shed tice, and in fact of all those lights which are sheeledding so abundantly abroad on the advancing statedding so abundantly abroad on the advancing stated Science. The Original Department is always and the Boston Head, there is given a sketch of whatever terest is going on in the Medical World. Every mit contains sixteen large actavo pages, making two volunt year of 420 pages cach.

This Journal is also published on the first of every mit of the part of the page of the p

\$3,00 a year in advance, Book within the year months, and \$4,00 if not paid within the year.

CLAPP & HULL, Published

Mass. 3w. Ass.

184 Washington street, Boston, Mass. NEW ENGLAND PRIMER

A NEW Stereotyped edition, (brandactuely joun
Cloth,) is just published, and for sale by
JOHN PUNCHARD, 25 Cornhill, late Market of
6w. Aug.

beds-where scar rears an altar un seems to breathe t not spiritual stren standard might be and many a rebel and many a rebel triumphs of Jesus, if the churches wo